

Establis for  
the Camp  
or Picnic.  
Grocery  
Dept.  
(Fourth floor)

SATURDAY MORNING,

AUGUST 11, 1917.

# BAVARIAN LINES REEL UNDER BLOWS OF THE BRITISH.

## Six Billion Dollar Bond Issue to be Asked of the Present Congress.

Colonial.

### TUKE SUM IS NEEDED FOR FIRST YEAR OF WAR.

*Adoo Discusses Ways and Means to Finance the Latest Loan.*

BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE TIMES, Aug. 10.—Secretary McAdoo, it was disclosed yesterday, is planning to ask Congress in the near future for authority of a new bond issue of \$10,000,000 at this session of Congress.

If the proposal is granted, it will be the total amount of revenue needed to be raised during the year of the war to \$15,000,000, an increase of ordinary government income.

Secretary McAdoo went to the Senate today to talk the situation with Representative Kitchin, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. In his absence he discussed the matter with other members of the committee.

The Secretary would not say the exact amount of the bond he will ask, he said it would be enough to cover deficiency in the amount now being considered by the Appropriations Committee.

It is probable that the remainder of the \$15,000,000 bond issue authorized by the Senate Finance Committee already had tentatively agreed that further authorization of bond issues for this year would be put over until the next session of Congress. Both committees probably will yield to Secretary McAdoo's request, after he has explained the need for immediate action.

It is probable that the remainder of the \$15,000,000 bond issue authorized by the Senate Finance Committee will be offered for sale within a short time. Since the first issue of these bonds, called the "Treasury Loan issue," was for \$10,000,000, the administration has been of the forthcoming offering of bonds will be for \$5,000,000,000.

TO CLOSE NOVEMBER 15.

This issue probably will be offered and subscriptions closed by November 15, the date on which present outstanding treasury certificates are due.

The Secretary's statement also said that under the present financial scheme of the government that the remainder of bonds will be for \$5,000,000,000 each and that they will be offered for sale at regular intervals.

At this rate, assuming that all of the bonds offered were sold, the country could absorb approximately \$15,000,000,000 authorization for the first year of the war, probably \$10,000,000,000 in bonds during a year.

SWEEPING POWERS.

The two measures signed today give the government sweeping wartime powers. The first bill is designed to put food distribution under direct government supervision and is providing added "an even more amendment contains an even more

Redesign.

**THE WORLD'S NEWS**  
IN TODAY'S TIMES.  
Covering the Globe.

**Foremost Events of Yesterday:** (1) Hoover Appointed Food Administrator. (2) British Laborites to Stockholm Conference. (3) War Tax Bill in the Senate. (4) Californians Selected for Second Officers' Training Camp. (5) British Drive Back Bavarians. (6) Exemptions Removed in New York. (7) Strike Threats of Subsidy.

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Business for Gen. Otto.

Business for Points: Verse.

Business for Books and Books.

Business and Citrus Markets.

Business: City Hall: Courts.

Summary.

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# British Labor Party Votes to Send Delegates to the Peace Conference at Stockholm

Consultative.

## DEMAND FOR REPARATION AND RESTORATION MADE

**Workers of Britain will Insist on Righting Wrongs in Belgium.**

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.)

London, Aug. 10.—The conference of the British labor party held at Westminster today voted to send delegates to the Stockholm consultative conference by 1,044,500 to 55,000. The conference was in an uproar which ended only when the result of the vote was announced.

The Belgian and Italian Socialists have resolved not to attend the conference, according to a dispatch from the Swedish capital to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

Privy Councillor James H. Thomas, Labor member of Parliament for Derby and assistant general secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants, was booted and cheered when he tried to address the conference.

With the conference was in session the miners, who were accredited with holding the deciding vote, overwhelmingly decided to support the resolution proposing that delegates resign.

**DO WORKERS LOSE?**

The resolution was carried after an amendment by the dockworkers opposing it had been defeated by a vote of 821,500 to 1,051,500. When the vote on the resolution was announced a delegate shouted that no amendment would reach Stockholm.

G. N. Barnes, Minister of Pensions, spoke in favor of the workers' attitude against attending a conference at which delegates from enemy countries would be present, saying that the United Kingdom, Belgium and France were not sending delegates, and that if delegates from Great Britain were sent they would be negotiating with Russians, Germans, Dutch and Spaniards. He asked if the conference at present was for peace and was answered by a thunderous cry of "Yes" and "No."

George Henry Roberts, labor Member of Parliament for Norwich, made a strong speech against the decision to send delegates. He said he desired to meet Germans during the war.

**SCHILLER'S SUGGESTION.**

The chairman of the convention promised to give consideration to a suggestion by Robert Smillie, leader of the miners, that the resolution had not carried the Executive Committee should approach the American and Belgian laborites and persuade them to send delegates to Stockholm.

The representation of the laborites to Stockholm is a reversal of the policy to which the party committed itself at its recent convention. The changed attitude is due to an attempt by which the conference will be made a consultative gathering for the presentation of the views of the different sections, instead of one for framing war terms or a platform of the international Socialists on war questions.

**RUSSIAN INFLUENCE.**

Russian influence has been an important factor in the British decision. Arthur Henderson, Minister without portfolio, returned from Petrograd, where he and British delegates could participate in the convention at Stockholm, and British Socialist correspondents at Petrograd have been sending cablesgrams stating that it would be safe for the British to go to Stockholm to confer with the Germans and neutrals and for the voice of the British workers not to be heard.

The British majority delegates will present the British point of view on war issues at the conference and Mr. Henderson probably will be their spokesman.

There is a possibility, however, that the delegates will be allowed to go to Stockholm. Members of the Seamen's Union asserted today that the question of British participation, after all, is under their control. This union might prevent the delegates from leaving by refusing to allow them to do so.

Ramsey MacDonald's party some time ago attempted to leave the country to visit Russia and Stockholm.

**PREPARING MEMORANDA.**

A special subcommittee of the British Labor party Executive Committee has been preparing a memorandum on the issues of the war and the ideas of British labor in regard to peace proposals. This was printed in today's Daily Telegraph and was presented to the conference on Aug. 10 and further will be submitted to the special committee on Aug. 11, prior to its proposed submission successively to the Allied and international Socialist conference.

British, the memorandum is a strong endorsement of the demand for the reparation and restoration in behalf of Belgium and other invaded countries; a declaration in favor of the right of individual nations to the exercise of their own independence, and a demand for the establishment of a league of nations for the maintenance of peace and the elimination of war from the world.

The memorandum indicates that Germany is threatening the very existence of independent nationalities, striking a blow at all forms of freedom and democracy, the victory of Germany could be the death and destruction of democracy and liberty. It disavows the desire to crush Germany politically and economically, and demands that the victory of Germany be fought until victory, it is equally resolved to resist any attempt to transform the war into a war of conquest.

**CONGRATULATES BELGIUM.**

The memorandum heartily congratulates the Russian people on the destruction of the Tsarist government and its replacement by a government "assistance to the cause of human freedom in council no less than on the battlefield that is now being accorded by the American people." It is a war of both the workers and the Russian imperialists of autocratic governments and countries.

She Fascinates a Duke.



Mrs. Philip Van Valkenburg.

whose engagement to the Duke of Oporto has been announced at Naples. Mrs. Van Valkenburg has been married three times. Her first husband was William Hayes Chapman, who was 73 years old when she married him. At his death he left her an estate valued at nearly \$8,000,000. On November 23, 1909, she was married to Philip Van Valkenburg, a wealthy lawyer of this city and a member of the oldest Dutch families here. Five years later she was divorced from him in Putney, England, for her third marriage. Mrs. Van Valkenburg had been courted by Gen. Count Theodore Sverdrup of Russia and Count Albert de Soto of Paris. Previously it had been reported that she was to marry various titled men, including Lord Kinnaird, The Duke of Portland and is 52 years old. At one time she was engaged to the Archduchess Marie Valeria, the youngest daughter of the Austrian Emperor.

Halted.

## FIERCE GERMAN ASSAULT REPULSED BY FRENCH.

**Violent Attacks on the Aisne Front Between Pantheon Farm and Epine Des Chevregny Broken—Continued Advance by Allies is Reported by Belgium—Renewed Activity North of St. Quentin.**

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.)

PARIS, Aug. 10.—The French forces last night made further progress against the German positions on the Belgian front. The Frenchmen broke into the German lines, occupied several farms to the east of Bieschoote and west of Langemark, and captured a number of machine guns, according to the official statement given out today by the French War Department.

North of St. Quentin the Germans attacked the French positions along a front of nearly a mile in the region of Fayet. The French statement says the assault was repulsed except at the center where German detachments made a foothold in the French advanced trenches.

In the course of the night the Germans also made violent attacks on the French lines between Pantheon farm and Epine Des Chevregny, on the Aisne front. Some German detachments which penetrated the French trenches were either killed or captured after hand-to-hand fighting.

**GERMAN ATTACKS.**

Further German attacks, notably south of Aisne, on the Aisne front, were checked by the French.

On the Aisne front, south of Vauquois, the Germans were checked by fire.

The French leaving suffered important loss.

### AUSTRIANS RELEASE SLENDER RATINGS.

(BY ATLANTIC CABLE AND A. P.)

LONDON, Aug. 10.—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports that an order issued to the Ypres group of the army of Crown Prince Rupprecht had been found, which reads:

"The fact that economy in bread and flour is taken into account in planning makes it necessary to use increased ration only where it is really needed. Officers are requested to explain again to their subordinates the serious nature of the economic situation in Germany."

The order, it is claimed, is the result of an agreement of the warring governments is only possible by a free and frank discussion of each other's claims and desires. Such a discussion the Socialists and labor men of all countries are urged to the principles of democracy, keeping us in ignorance."

**FOOD SUPPLIES.**

Food supplies after the war and the prevention of unemployment are dealt with and projects of an economic war after peace are condemned. It calls for full inquiry into alleged acts of cruelty and violence of the war and for a general reduction particularly to the destruction of lives and property by the "inhuman and ruthless" submarine war.

It proposes a court of claims for such damage as may be suffered by the reparation and indemnities for the destruction of the war.

The reconstitution of the Socialist Internationalists discuss and deal with all questions of international importance.

The statement reads:

"In Belgium we continued to advance during the night, occupying several farms east of Bieschoote and capturing a number of machine guns.

"North of St. Quentin, the Germans attacked in the region of Fayet.

The attack was broken by our trench with losses so far the center where detachments of the enemy gained a foothold at weak points in our advanced trench increments.

"North of the Aisne the night was quiet, but the morale of the men was definitely ruined their distinctive dress would tend to lower the morale of the men, which in turn would reflect the situation.

"The spirit of friendly rivalry now existing between the services. The marines cite the case of the Alpine chasseurs in France who won their battle with the British in dark blue uniforms against all French.

The marines hold that to abandon their distinctive dress would tend to make them look like an alien pro-German element. The men who were captured in such a drift as that could not be sent to the working people, he said, must seek elsewhere for political affiliation.

"One peace resolution offered in the United States government to the German government to the Kaiser," Mr. Russell said. "Any Socialist that does not understand that this is the last final decisive struggle between autocracy and democracy is to be told or too dull to understand anything about Socialism."

Statement.

## BAER DEMANDS PEACE TERMS.

**Thinks We are Fighting for Allies' Imperialism.**

**North Dakota Artist Sworn in as Congressman.**

**Wants Great Terminal Plants Taken Over for War.**

(BY DIRECT WIRE—EXCLUSIVE DISPATCH)

WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE TIMES, Aug. 10.—In a prepared statement given out today as he was sworn in as a member of Congress to succeed the late Representative Helgeson of North Dakota, John M. Baer, artist Congressman and representative of the Farmers' Nonpartisan League, demanded that peace terms of the United States be made public.

When Baer declared that he was not opposed to the war, and that the platform on which he was elected did not contemplate such propaganda, he took a vigorous stand in favor of the purchase and shipment of many tractors to Russia.

The Russian came to Lincoln from Fremont, Neb., where they attended the national tractor show, and the members of the board of agriculture of the Nebraska College of Agriculture.

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# the Pacific Slope War Profits MUST PAY TAX.

SPY SUSPECT ANGEL ISLAND Declarer Burden to Pot of Corporations.

Federal Officers Make Motion to Senate Measure Near Fort McDonald and Criticize House.

Patrick J. Farley Confirms, Thomas and Gore at Immigration Board will speak Today.

Charged with Treason Attempted Bribery

BY A. P. DAY WIRE. SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.—Chairman Farley, continuing to the Senate yesterday in refuting the war tax bill, said that the Senate would not accept the changes made by the House.

He said the tax burden would be shifted from the big corporations who were most responsible for the war.

Farley was charged with treason and attempting to bribe a House Committee on the House bill in such a way as to benefit the corporations, and the Senate would not accept the changes made by the House.

Farley is satisfied that the House bill in the United States Senate will pass the war tax bill.

On Angel Island are the immigration stations of the San Francisco, San Francisco, natural and foreign governments responsible for the production of "war profits."

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BY A. P. DAY WIRE. The publishers tax was proposed to eliminate the burden of the tax. It was made clear to them that it is a tax, which would be not only burdensome but in a number of cases discriminatory to many valuable publications. Representative Farley, however, said all the great publications of the country appeared before the committee against this tax. The tax substituted by your committee is not a burden on any of these publications, but it was the best. Your committee was able to devise in view of the present conditions of the publishing business.

## Labor.

### AVERT STRIKE OF CARPENTERS.

Contractors Bow to Union for Work in New York.

Government Officials Attend Agitators' Conference.

Big Company Compelled to Yield to Demands.

GOVERNOR WILL NOT AXE FOR TROOPS AT PRESENT.

Vigilante Committee Refuses to Permit Labor Delegation to Enter City and Continues Depression of I.W.W. Syndicates over Without Violence.

BY A. P. DAY WIRE. TUCSON (Ariz.) Aug. 16.—Long distance telephone messages from Bisbee this morning say it was reported there last evening that Gov. Campbell had asked that Federal troops be sent to the Warren district, but the report was denied this morning by Gov. Campbell. The Governor said he had not yet called for troops that he would have a full discussion with the sheriff of the county and the Mayor before taking action and that he hoped they would take his advice and agree on a course that would guarantee citizens the constitutional rights at the same time prevent outbreaks of trouble in the Warren mining district.

The following account of conditions in Bisbee and the surrounding country was sent to the Times by a spokesman of Arizona officials:

"The business men and other citizens of Bisbee are standing behind the Loyalty League and the Vigilance Committee, which is departmental in character and believed connected with the I.W.W. Union. The contractors had rewritten the House bill in such a way as to benefit the corporations, and the Senate had rejected the House bill. The Senate had been far too lenient with those who had 'trapped' the miners.

Farley had no authority to do this, but he was given the power to do so by the Senate Committee on War Profits, which had appointed him a graduate tax auditor.

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yielded to the demands of the union that it recognize the union exclusively. The company has the contract for a marine cantonment at Palafox Bay Park.

In making the announcement that a strike had been averted, Rear-Admiral F. R. Harris, chief of naval representation, said, "I emphasize that the government was not a party to the agreement, but had brought the two sides together in order that the large amount of rush work involved should not be delayed."

of 12,000 employees of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad shop was announced here today. The advance gives into effect Sept. 1.

The advance only for an additional expenditure of about \$2,000,000 and practically completes the circle of advances which the Santa Fe has been making at intervals for more than a year.

## Labor.

### LABOR AGITATORS ATTACK WORKMAN.

MINNESOTA REDS ARE AIDING I.W.W.

BY A. P. DAY WIRE.

DULUTH (Minn.) Aug. 16.—The Industrial Workers of the World, according to the police, to start a strike among employees of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company here, eliminated in an attack today on George Holt, foreman of the workers. Holt was struck with an ax wielded, the police said, by a leader of the I.W.W. He was seriously injured. Arrests were suspended.

KANSAS CITY CARS HALTED BY STRIKE.

BY A. P. DAY WIRE.

KANSAS CITY (Mo.) Aug. 16.—The third day of Kansas City's street car strike began today with the tracks deserted of all except a few interurban cars, only one of which carried passengers within the city, and those converting the tracks. Projects were, judging from statements both of the Kansas City Railway Company and the men, suspended, and the cars were operated at from 11 to 15 per cent. in wages before tomorrow.

# Armour's

VEGETOLE

THE DOMESTIC SCIENCE Teacher Says:

"I have never seen any vegetable that is so easily digested and assimilated."

"The VICTOR just as you would like it. It is a vegetable that is easily digested and assimilated."

"A VICTOR meal only in public, under the sun, is a meal that is easily digested and assimilated."

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## Foremost Events in Field of Sports; Baseball, Handball, Bowling, Yachting, Tennis.

## The News

Tennis  
STRACHAN IS BEATEN DOWN.

Wins the First Set, but Can't Keep it Up.

Vashell Captures Honors in the Singles.

Mary Broune Shines Again in Doubles.

SOUTHWEST (N. Y.) Aug. 10.—Howard Vashell, national indoor tennis champion in singles, defeated John R. Strachan, the Californian, here today in the invitation round robin tournament at the Meadow Club. The score was 2-4, 6-4.

Miss Molla Murni, national champion, in a special match, beat Helen H. Hayes of Pittsburgh, 6-1, 6-1.

Mary E. Brown, and John H. Morris, of the Boston Club, easily won the East vs. West mixed doubles match, which was one of the features of the day. They outscored and outdistanced Miss Molla Murni and J. D. Alexander, the western pair, in straight sets. The score was 6-4, 4-1.

Howard Vashell, national indoor champion, with his second singles match of the day, easily defeated Harry Throckmorton in straight sets. The score was 6-4, 4-1.

## GRIFFITH PARK GOLF TO START.

The qualifying round for the big golf tournament on the Griffith Park links opens this morning. Competitors may qualify today or tomorrow. Edward H. Tufts has donated the handsome trophy, and there will be prizes for the best gross and best net in the qualifying round, for the first flight of 12, for the defeated 16 of that flight, and for as many other flights as there are entries. They are prepared for at least five flights and probably six.

Fourth round matches for the president's cup at the Los Angeles Country Club will also be played this week-end.

The veteran made effective use of his service and he played with a few variations in pace so that he never permitted his brilliant opponent to settle into his game.

## BROWN BENTS GOLF.

Jimmy Brown earned the decision over Bill Giff in the main event of a program of four-round bouts at Venice last night. In the semi-final half won to the credit of the strangers within the gates! Boschen, who incidentally captured the world's record swordfish a week ago, and several others, the third and his companion, were never counted four. Jimmie Jump, president of the Southern California Rod and Reel Club, and W. C. Brode of Los Angeles, were lucky to the extent of a draw.

Tommy O'Brien took the decision with Young Jackson; Kerns won from Cronins after three sets, and Leo Lee, Chinese, fought Babe Frits to a draw.

They're Here.  
BIG TUNA HIT AVALON HARD.

Twenty-two are Caught in a Single Day.

Boschen and Hooper, Eastern Anglers, Lead.

Former Brings in Seven Big Bluefins.

East versus West is the order at Catalina now since Avalon became home and Wednesday, and the West—that is, Southern California—is to win. Thirty-four big bluefins brought to gaff in the last two days sent the season's total up to sixty and at the same time put a gaff into the pride of a score of Angelenos who haven't been able to keep with in spacing distance of the more fortunate pair of eastern sportsmen, W. C. Boschen of New York and A. W. Hooper of Boston, head of the Winslow Club. Catalina.

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Since the first stray catches several weeks ago Avalon has been on edge for the big coming. Every summer the tuna come—the magnum for numbers of anglers from over the United States. When they go their destination is a mystery. They are running big now, averaging ninety pounds. Undoubtedly each day's catch is larger than recent ones. They return to San Pedro and Long Beach, where no statistics are gathered.

## OREGON AGGIES WILL HAVE STRONG ELEVEN.

A look into the future reveals the Oregon Aggies as one of the most formidable machines on the Coast for the coming season. The northwest school seems to have a fair percentage of solid stars, who so far are free to return.

Pip's husky center, Ralph, is in Los Angeles after many strenuous weeks at the Prestidio. Ralph believes that the Aggies had very good games, and half-back, Newcomb, fullback and captain-elect; Reardon, the demon quarter-back, and Bush, who played guard, will return when the institution opens in October. Pip's expects to be on hand.

Cy Noble, University of Washington backfield star, is holding down commission in Seattle. Johnny Johnson and Fred and Merton All, University of Oregon gridiron warriors, are in San Francisco, members of the Marine Corps.

## KUMAGAE WILL STAY IN JINRICKY LAND.

Kumagae, Japan's tennis wizard, is not coming to the United States. This was the word brought from Japan by a business associate of the Texaco, and relayed to "Tommy" Tominga, local tennis shark.

But Tominga believes that Kumagae will come later in the year. He has planned his trip to the Far East in order to participate in the big eastern tournaments, which have since been cancelled or converted into round-robin affairs by the war.

## BOWLING NOTES.

Preston Webster has joined the others and is a member of the Los Angeles Athletic Club.

The Society Board and members had their annual meeting at the Hotel Roosevelt, Los Angeles, on Friday evening.

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**WELCOME FOR DR. BROUGHER.**  
Temple Men's Club is to Greet Returning Pastor.

**Great Gathering at Salt Lake Station Tomorrow.**

**General News of Local Flocks and Shepherds.**

Dr. J. Whitcomb Brouther, who has been away for several weeks on a lecturing tour throughout the West and East, will return to Los Angeles tomorrow. He will receive a loyal and spirited reception at the Temple Men's Club, one of the unique organizations in Los Angeles church circles; the Men's Bible Class, and practically all the other men of Temple Baptist Church and congregation are to assemble at the Salt Lake station at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon to extend their greeting to the returning pastor. Automobiles will be provided, so that after the train arrives a procession can be formed, and Dr. Brouther will be escorted to his home.

Dr. Brouther will preside at the services tomorrow in the Temple Auditorium. Fifth and Olive streets, and Al Saunders will speak on "What Life Means to Me Since I Hit the Sawdust Trail." Dr. Paul Prichard will speak in the Vernon Avenue Presbyterian Church tomorrow morning on "A Christian's Passover for Christ." Rev. G. C. Butterfield will be the speaker at the evening service.

Rev. W. S. Williams will preach in Welsh tomorrow morning in the Welsh Presbyterian Church, Fifth and Olive streets, on "The Great Mystery of Life." His sermon in the evening will be in English on "Christ in Your Home of Glory." There will be special music at both services.

**MEMORIAL SERVICE.** MONITOR PASTOR'S MEMORY.

A memorial service in recognition of the life and work of the late Rev. James P. McKnight will be held at 11 o'clock tomorrow morning in the Magnolia Avenue Christian Church, Twenty-fourth street and Magnolia. The general public is invited to attend this service.

In the Hollywood Christian Church, Hollywood boulevard and Highland, Dr. W. F. Richardson will preach on the subject of "By Way of the Throne." His evening theme will be "Discipleship."

The Wilshire Boulevard Christian Church will join with the Magnolia Avenue Church at the altar's office tomorrow in a service in memory of the late Rev. and Mrs. James P. McKnight.

**CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.** SUBJECT FOR TOMORROW.

The subject for tomorrow in the several Christian Churches of Los Angeles will be "Spirit." The services will be conducted at 11 o'clock in the morning and 8 o'clock in the evening, except in the Fourth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh churches, where the evening service will be omitted.

**REGIONS WORK HERE.** BAPTIST ACTING PASTOR.

Rev. Arthur H. Gordon, pastor at the First Baptist Church, recently succeeded Rev. Dr. J. A. Francis in Y.M.C.A. war work, will begin his new duties tomorrow, and will preach in this church both morning and evening. Dr. Francis, left for the Philippines, San Francisco, and will spend four months, and possibly longer, in the army camps. Mr. Gordon for the last seven years has been pastor of the First Baptist Church in Atlanta, Ga.

**THEOPHICAL.** DR. RILEY TO SPEAK.

Dr. Frank L. Riley will speak at the Second Institute of Theosophy, located at 1020 North Main street, on "The Awakening of Faith" (Buddhism). The speaker declares that much of the grandeur of the Northern Buddhist, which includes India, China, Korea, and Japan, far surpassing the Southern Buddhist in its intensity and depth of spirituality, is almost a close book to Western Europe, chiefly because of the hindrance of language and race. He will give the address tomorrow.

**TRINITY AUDITORIUM.** DR. SELIGMAN'S SERMONS.

"The Kind of Religion An American Will Be" will be the sermon theme of Dr. Charles C. Seligman tomorrow morning at Trinity Auditorium. His evening subject will be "The Man Who Discovered God." Special music will be provided for each service. At 2 o'clock a sacred concert will be given by Margaret McKee, pianist; Miss Myrtle Ouslett, harpist; and Helene Mountain, violinist.

**DR. VAN HORN.** HIS LAST SERVICES HERE.

Dr. Francis J. Van Horn, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Pasadena, who has been here on a furlough from the Army, will preach twice tomorrow in the First Congregational Church of this city. His morning sermon will be on "Remaining in the Olive Grove." In the evening he will speak on "The Boy in the Balcony." This will be his last service here, as he leaves for the north early in the coming week.

**DR. GAEBELEIN.** OF NEW YORK, EDITOR "OUR HOPE."

A Month of Bible Study Under Auspices of the

**Bible Institute of Los Angeles.**

TOPICS FOR SECOND WEEK

SUNDAY, AUGUST 12

11 A.M.—"PEACE—WHEN AND HOW?"

8 P.M.—"THE GIFTS AND PROMISES OF GRACE."

TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY—8 P.M.

LECTURES ON PHILIPPIANS AND THESSALONIANS

ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME OF MUSIC AT EACH SERVICE

4000 FREE SEATS

COOL AND COMFORTABLE AUDITORIUM

**WHERE TO GO.** CHURCH EVENTS TOMORROW.

Dr. John Albert Eby will preach in the Boyle Heights Methodist Episcopal Church, No. 200 North St. Louis street, tomorrow morning on "The Coming Great Revival." In the evening Rev. S. J. Wilson will preach. The pastor, Dr. Byron H. Wilson, and his family, are absent on a month's vacation.

In the Highland Park Presbyterian Church, Pasadena, avenue and Avenue 53, tomorrow morning Dr. Campbell Coyle will preach on "The Spirit of Life." In the evening Rev. S. J. Wilson will be in his evening subject, and it will be illustrated with crayon drawings.

The Spirit of the Church will be the subject topic of Rev. Charles F. Ferris tomorrow morning in Park Congregational Church, Bellevue avenue and Douglas street. "Making Democracy a Safe Thing for a Church." "The Message in Hosea" will be his evening subject, and it will be illustrated with crayon drawings.

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Rev. E. E. Durham of Pasadena will preach tomorrow morning in the Hollywood Baptist Church, Los Feliz and Selma avenues, "The Educational Programme for a Church." "The Message in Hosea" will be his evening subject, and it will be illustrated with crayon drawings.

Rev. E. E. Durham of Pasadena will speak tomorrow morning on "The Gifts of the Spirit." "The Message in Hosea" will be his evening subject, and it will be illustrated with crayon drawings.

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Rev. E. E. Durham of

SUNDAY MORNING.

## Sows Discord.

(Continued from Page 1)

SUD SERVICES  
OF GEN. OTIS.Organizations Commend  
His Life and Labors.of the Great Editors of  
the Old School."Who Stood Steadfast for  
Right Principles."

MADE BOXES ROBBED.

Box of Letters and Funds

Stolen from Apartment

Police and Federal autho-

rized last night the the

mail from boxes at the

apartments, No. 1227 Shattuck

More than a score of let-

ters and packages were

stolen and laid

about the place, and in

the office of the clerk, ransacked

the rear.

Directed

mechanic

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LOS ANGELES (Loco Ahng-hay-ahs)

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**SURE!**  
The Philadelphia Ledger has a plan for solving the transportation problem which is worthy of consideration. It says: "Our government ought to secure the right to run its own cars over the tracks of all railroads designed for the sole purpose of carrying farm products and our soldiers in times of war, and all said cars to be manned by government men."

**PROSPECTS OF PROHIBITION.**

The Times does not see that the clause of the prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution, which will make it inoperative unless adopted by the Legislatures of two-thirds of the States within six years, impairs its validity if it shall receive such two-thirds within the six years. If at any time prior to 1923 the Legislatures of thirty-three States ratify the amendment it will become automatically a part of the Constitution, and the question as to what would be the effect of a ratification made after 1923 will not arise.

Twenty-three States have prohibition Constitutions. In fourteen States there is limited prohibition in the shape of local option, and in twelve States the selling of liquor is licensed. Assuming that the twenty-three States which are now prohibition will ratify the amendment, it will require but ten of the twenty-six local-option and license States to secure its adoption. The friends of prohibition claim Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Vermont, Indiana, Ohio, Nevada, Utah, New Hampshire and Wyoming—more than the necessary number—leaving California, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, New York, New Jersey, Texas, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Missouri, Wisconsin and New Mexico still in the grip of the demon rum.

But the amendment may not be ratified even by the prohibition States. It may readily be comprehended that a citizen of Mobile who votes for prohibition in Alabama does not feel called upon to prevent a citizen of Los Angeles from drinking a glass of California claret, or that a citizen of Maine who favors prohibition there will vote to strike a stain of lager from the hand of a citizen of Cheyenne, and that a Michigander may not care how drunk a Texan may become so long as he stays in Texas while drunk and does not visit Ypsilanti.

**THE HITS WE HAVE.**

Rheumatism is once more experiencing an undeserved popularity. Next to the weather rheumatism had for some years been the leading theme of conversation in impolite circles, and in some groups it really held the edge; but for a season or two it was crowded down into fourth or fifth place by the food conservatives, birth controllers and other specialists.

Since the draft, however, rheumatism is again a prolific source of conversation, and there is an outburst of it that seems almost epidemic in character. Draft always did provoke rheumatism, anyhow, and if a person subjected to the ailment sat in one too long he might come forth to greet his friends all doubled up like a hairpin.

Rheumatism was mostly an appearance of years. After a man got through with love and money-grabbing he could take up his rheumatism and play on it as on a trombone. In his declining and receding years it would be as a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night, and a man with a substantial case could give his complete attention to the same.

But he was usually gray to begin with.

The rheumatism we are having now, however, appears to be especially malignant in attacking the human frame in the heyday of its youth—between the ages of 21 and 31. Sometimes with just one exposure to a draft it will break out in its most virulent form, and a sufferer who a few months ago could march nine miles over the golf links of a sunny afternoon can hardly set foot on the enemy's country without yelping for the doc.

Between rheumatism and falling arches it would seem hard for the young manhood of America to get anywhere beyond Atlantic City. Rheumatism can be had in various forms, but mostly a man has it in his own—at least in these parous times. But if a guy has lumbago or sciatica or intercostal neuralgia or other impressive variations of rheumatism there is one thing he cannot do. He cannot spend his days and nights in a moist and unsanitary trench—behind the draft.

Any doc will tell him that.

Likewise doc is being asked to say so and to swear to it several times a day. A burglar-proof case of rheumatism is worth a whole lot in some families in these times—especially if it lodges in the ample frame of Reginald, the pride of the house.

But as a nation we are developing a bunch of masculine ailments, most of which forbid the poor sufferers marching seven miles a day with a gun on his shoulder. Once he could do his half-dozen miles a night around a pool table, carrying a two-man load of cocktails; but now, at the ripe age of 27, rheumatism and broken arches have claimed him for their own and he cannot even "hay-foot, straw-foot" around the block without screaming with pain.

If he ever does go to France he will have to have a strong man to carry off his man.

It's what happens to a luckless man for getting in a draft.

The new government official publication is something like a picture show film—in a single reel.

**FOOD CONTROL—FARM LABOR.**  
After traveling a tortuous course the administration food-control bill has passed both houses of Congress and received the President's final signature. The bill originally introduced has been amended until about all that remains of the first draft is the title and the provision that food control shall be under the immediate direction of a commissioner to be appointed by the President. This place is now filled by Herbert C. Hoover, who made a capital record in food conservation and relief work in Belgium and Northern France. The Senate stood out for a time, preferring a commission of three men who should be appointed by the President, subject to approval by the Senate; but a compromise was finally effected which will make Mr. Hoover supreme until Congress reconvenes in December.

For more than four months the provisions of the food-control bill have been under almost daily discussion in Congress. This discussion has been tedious at times, but it has not been without its benefit: the people of the country as a whole have a much clearer idea of what food control really means than they had in the beginning. But it has had the effect of delaying both spring and summer planting; the uncertainty at Washington has caused thousands of farmers to reduce their cultivated acreage until they should know something definite about government interference.

In the beginning there was a clamor for the government to fix maximum prices for everything. Many imagined that the cost of food could be lowered if the government would fix a low maximum price. This seemed to be the idea of the administration forces. As the committee hearings progressed, however, it became apparent that the effect of fixing a maximum price would be to limit production and to force the price of the product still higher. The experience of England, France and Germany proved conclusively that a maximum price fixed by a government becomes at once the minimum price in the market.

As the bill now stands there is a minimum price of \$2 a bushel for wheat which will hold good until May 1, 1919, but no maximum. The minimum price is intended to stimulate production by assuring to the farmer a market for his grain at a reasonable profit for the next two years. There is also a provision which prohibits the use of grain in the manufacture of whisky and authorizes the President to extend this to the manufacture of beer.

Opposition has not yet been withdrawn to the provision which permits a government agent to purchase food for all the Allied nations at a price to be fixed by the American government. The objection to this is that it is taking legitimate profit from the American producer. There was no opposition to the proposal that the government should fix its own price for the supplies purchased for the American army and navy; but there has been a strong protest against extending this to the other Allied countries. In its present form the President has the power of requisition to supply the forces in the field of all the Allied nations. Some of the leading Republicans in both houses of Congress assert that they will renew their opposition to this feature of the bill when Congress reconvenes. It may mean the opening wedge to split the food control policy of the administration wide open in December.

**EXCESS PROFITS TAXES.**

"Shares in corporations that can show net profits of 40, 50 and 60 per cent. on their common stock are underpriced when they sell even considerably above par, especially if their position is compared with that of the railroads, which earn average profits of around 5½ per cent. and sell, year in and year out, at average quotations of par or better. The final enactment of the excess profits tax, so that its defects and full effect upon the earnings of industry becomes merely a matter of mathematical calculation, will serve as a discourager of hesitancy and will inevitably make it clear that the big producing corporations can pay whatever imposts may be levied and still yield rich returns."

In purchasing steel and other products for the government the President has given the assurance that fair profits based upon the cost of production will not only be allowed but that excess profit taxes will be considered. Either the government will permit large profits and tax them heavily or it must sanction prices large enough to pay the present high and rapidly increasing prices for raw material and labor and, in addition, assured profits above all taxation sufficient to stimulate industry to the highest possible point of productivity. Mr. Rice says:

"On this point of prices to be paid, there are some definite facts that should always be kept in mind. One of these is that the enormous profits which the steel companies are making, as well as many of the other industrials, are based not upon current published market prices for the commodities which they are producing, but upon contracts at figures lower in some instances by 50 per cent. The United States Steel Corporation on June 20 had on its books more than 11,000,000 tons of unfilled orders, against a total annual capacity of only 16,000,000 tons, and the bulk of these orders were at less than \$75 a ton, as against the current average quotation for steel products of around \$120 a ton."

It is clear to The Times that no action that the government may take can abrogate existing contracts. No action that the government is likely to take will compel manufacturers to sell their products at prices materially less than those which they are now obtaining, unless at the same time prices which they in turn must pay for raw materials are arbitrarily reduced.

In more than a century our Civil War was the only one that lasted as long as the present war. The Balkan-Turkish war was measured by months. The British-Boer war continued two years and a half. The Russo-Japanese war lasted a year and a half. Our Spanish war ended in four months. The Franco-German war was over in ten months, and the war between Prussia and Austria and France and Austria lasted only two months each or less. The Crimean war lasted less than two years; the Mexican war a year and ten months, and the war of 1812 two years and a half.

The Allies are evidently acting on the plan that the German fleet will come out of the Kiel Canal when they get hungry enough. But it is a long time to wait.

"Impeach him," yelled a parboiled pacifist at a meeting in Washington referring to President Wilson. He is evidently one of the fellows who voted for Woodrow "because he kept us out of war." No wonder he is hot.

The Germans will have a lot of excuse to abandon their trench warfare, as they claim to desire, when those thousands of American airplanes get busy.

## Something's Going to Drop.



### A QUESTION OF ESCORTS.

BY ALMA WHITAKER.  
I rise to propose an amendment to that Mayoral suggestion that no unattached female be allowed to visit a cafe after 9 p.m. unless accompanied by a male escort.

And just when male escorts are getting so scarce, too.

Because, you know, if the cafes are really as iniquitous as all that, it seems much more essential that men should be prohibited from visiting them unaccompanied by a suitable female escort. Everybody knows that women are stronger in virtue and morality; that is the men's morals we are concerned about.

Men haven't made much of a success of the protector business, have they? And if these cafes are not reputable enough for a respectable suffragette to visit unaccompanied, how can they possibly be for unprotected women?

And there are plenty of available women escorts. Oh, plenty. And I positively assert that those frisky bands of pliant little cabaret demimondes who trip among the diners singing more or less emotional songs, generally off the key, and who fling their arms and legs about with such naive abandon are no menace whatever to the morals of femininity. Positively none.

Or consider this: is a cafe in town that caters for young male customers with two young male waiters in immaculate evening dress, white kid gloves, white waistcoats, white kid gloves and saucy cards, who sing about weddings and orange blossoms, but even they have ceased to be demoralizing. It takes a military uniform to flutter us emotionally these days. Why bless you, even a sentimental suffragette like me can gaze upon them unmoved, no matter how unadorned I may be. And everybody knows what a masculine wile a suffragette is to a masculine wile. (See the last 100 issues of *Life*.)

It might conceivably be a destructive innovation to provide men with female escorts henceforth. We are pretty well agreed that men are the victims of the female siren, the minx who leads them into temptation. The lord of creation never thinks temptation: it always seeks him. It was only in the bad old days when he believed that men were often wicked trademen that male protectors protected them against the rest of the protectors. But now that the light of civilization has proven the reverse to be true, it is so logical to provide men with female protectors against the machinations of the rest of their sex.

Anyone who has listened to those ardent speeches from the women's clubs performed on the army morale-making platform or the army morale-making platform appreciates which sex suffers the greater damage in temptation. So if the cafes are as seductively dangerous, it is quite obvious which sex needs the protection of a compulsory escort. And besides, don't you know, if they are like that, it is almost inadmissible for us to allow the men to visit them at all. In fact, one can hardly approve their being allowed to escort us women thither, much less that we should be allowed to take them there.

The proposed effect certainly is a permanent lowering of the higher levels of humanity. To such wastes of war add the wastes caused by accident on sea and land. Think of the *Titanic*! The loss, too, caused by inexperience is incalculable. Not simply two billions of money each year, but the brains be forged, the wills exasperated, the hearts hardened, the consciences damaged, the bodies dispirited are mere tokens of the waste.

Such wastes are indeed painfully manifest. But there are other human wastes, less evident, which our social system is permitting, or at least not preventing. The waste of irritation caused by the bad adjustment of worker to worker in a job, or the bad adjustment of the worker to the job, represent an obscure but terrible waste of war and land.

So if the cafes are to be a permanent lowering of the higher levels of humanity. To such wastes of war add the wastes caused by accident on sea and land. Think of the *Titanic*! The loss, too, caused by inexperience is incalculable. Not simply two billions of money each year, but the brains be forged, the wills exasperated, the hearts hardened, the consciences damaged, the bodies dispirited are mere tokens of the waste.

Is this the day the world has come?

Carrie Nation thinks she has a lot of money from the sale of her books.

But this is the day of the old fashioned, mighty still.

Is this the day the world has come?

The unscrupulous and the despicable are now in the ascendancy.

Count Terszat, the Hungarian Premier, rises to his feet.

He is strong for the war.

But he is not a graduate of a historical school.

He has an income of several thousand dollars a year as a practicing attorney.

Yet perhaps the greatest of these other obnoxious wastes is that found in the bad adjustment of a man to his work.

Such wastes are to me

more manifest than any other.

A lawyer called the other day to ask me if I could help him into a place to teach in the field of law.

He is a graduate of a middle life.

He has an income of several thousand dollars a year as a practicing attorney.

He has a good past and a good future.

He has been useful. But its usefulness as a preparation for future work would be half thrown away by his change of vocation.

I see men who have a mechanical turn of mind and of hand who are farmers. They wish to stop being farmers and to become machinists. But they cannot. Perhaps they ought to. I see men who have a mechanical turn of mind and of hand who desire to become teachers. They have a certain human impulse and liking for younger minds, but their years are too many in the past and too few in the future to properly fit them to make the exchange. I know men who are clergymen who believe, and whose churches believe, they should not be clergymen. They should have been teachers or public school superintendents. Yet their obligations are great, and to make the change would represent serious difficulties.

Men are so much more valuable than women nowadays, anyway.

Every last one of them should have a male escort.

It is clear that the risk of a wrong choice is made greater by its carelessness. Care should be taken in the choice of a male escort.

It is a good idea to have a male escort.

It is also plain that the risk of a wrong choice is made greater by its carelessness. Care should be taken in the choice of a male escort.

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DENIAL VOICED  
BY GAS CHIEF.No Discrimination in Rates or  
Service, He Says.Adds Charges do not Emanate  
from Council Committee.Officials to Consider Today  
Situation at Harbor.

Emphatic denial was voiced yesterday by Champ S. Vance, second vice-president of the Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation, of charges which have appeared in local newspapers to the effect that that corporation had been and is serving a few of its favored customers and consumers with natural gas at the rate of 15 cents per 1,000 cubic feet and the balance of its customers and consumers were being charged for a mixed gas at the rate of 25 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, and that the Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation is discriminating against the small businesses and large industries therein by giving gas outside of the city at a cheaper rate than it supplied its customers and consumers inside of the city.

He said: "This corporation has carefully investigated the matters charged in these articles and finds that the report of the Gas Investigation Committee, of which Councilman Criswell is chairman, contains no information substantiating these charges. We have conferred with Mr. Criswell and in the presence of witnesses he has denied that he said or intimated to any person that this corporation was being unfair, guilty, or that any evidence has been offered tending to prove this corporation guilty of the practices charged.

## NO UNMIXED GAS.

This corporation has never served unmixed natural gas to its customers, or any of them. In no instance has this corporation ever sold nor has it ever sold gas to its customers or consumers at less rates or under more favorable conditions than is received by any customer or consumer, and in no instances does this corporation discriminate in the sale of gas, nor has it discriminated therein, against the inhabitants of the city of Los Angeles and in favor of anyone residing outside of the city. Our motto has always been, 'The same rate and the same treatment to all.'

The Harbor Commission, representatives of the Public Utilities Commission and members of the council will confer with the four men with representatives of the Southern Counties Gas Company in regard to securing a cheap rate for gas for industries in the Harbor District, as a provision in the act for establishing the commission, which state tidelines. The Harbor Commission wants to secure a clause providing for a rate of 25 cents per 1,000 cubic feet for industrial purposes.

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PICTURE BRIDE  
PUZZLES LAW.Can Oriental Nuptial Knot be  
Legally United Here is  
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Yasukichi and his picture  
bride were unhappy after their  
little girl came to them and in  
1912, he alleges, his wife  
deserted him, leaving him with  
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## CITY SEEKS DELAY.

Hearing of Gas Corporation's Action  
Against City; on Contempt  
Charge, is Continued Because  
Witness is in Government  
Training Camp.

Asking a continuance on the  
ground that several witnesses are  
not available at this time, the city  
of Los Angeles, by its officials, an-  
nounced in Judge Jackson's court  
yesterday that it was not ready to  
defend the suit of the Los Angeles  
Gas and Electric Corporation to  
adjudge it guilty of contempt in fail-  
ing to remove the primary and sec-  
ondary wires on York boulevard. At-  
torney Beach stated for the gas cor-  
poration that he was ready to pro-  
ceed.

The city desired the testimony  
particularly of Carl Hains, of the  
City Engineer's department, who is  
now in a government training camp.  
The corporation sought the use of  
the city's wires in too close proximity  
to its own wires and won out in  
the hearing. Yesterday, Justice J. E.  
Whitefield, a brother of his em-  
ployer, and demanded \$200 bush  
money. It appears that he was paid  
some money, with a promise of a  
future sum if he would not molest  
Whitefield.

Whitefield at first was contented  
with the wages paid him, it seems,  
but this lasted only a short time.  
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future sum if he would not molest  
Whitefield.

## Opportunities.

SEE BIDS ON  
MANY ARTICLES.GOVERNMENT WANTS OFFICE  
SUPPLIES HERE.

Man and Woman Each File a Suit  
for Heavy Damages Against a  
Stage Owner Whose Car Was  
Wrecked While the Two  
Were Passengers.

Mary and Edward Sharkey,  
through their attorney, C. E. John-  
son, filed separate suits in the  
Superior Court yesterday against W.  
C. Dunlap and others for \$20,100  
damages in each case.

It is alleged that Mr. Dunlap  
was the owner of an auto stage line  
and while the plaintiffs were pass-  
engers on one of the machines go-  
ing to the San Fernando Valley last  
night, he caused the stage to strike  
a truck and was buried over an em-  
bankment. The plaintiffs say they  
were injured.

## CALL OF THE DEEP.

Tom Murphy, the veteran bat-  
talion chief, who was an old salt before he became a deputy  
sheriff, felt the call of the ocean  
this week. He obtained a leave of  
absence and announced yesterday  
that he has taken passage on the  
slowest steamer to Honolulu. He  
wanted a slow boat in order to stay  
long on the ocean. He expects to  
return to duty in several weeks.

## At the Courthouse.

HUSBAND CHOOSES  
THE OTHER WOMAN.ICK, SAYS WIFE, BUT RESULT  
DON'T PLEASE HER.

Tale of Some Impromptu Sleuthing  
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\$100,000,000; subscriber, \$2.

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HIS "NEMESIS."Legally United Here is  
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DENIAL VOICED  
BY GAS CHIEF.No Discrimination in Rates or  
Service, He Says.

Adds Charges do not Emanate  
from Council Committee.

Officials to Consider Today  
Situation at Harbor.

Emphatic denial was voiced yesterday by Champ S. Vance, second vice-president of the Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation, of charges which have appeared in local newspapers to the effect that that corporation had been and is serving a few of its favored customers and consumers with natural gas at the rate of 15 cents per 1,000 cubic feet and the balance of its customers and consumers were being charged for a mixed gas at the rate of 25 cents per 1,000 cubic feet, and that the Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation is discriminating against the small businesses and large industries therein by giving gas outside of the city at a cheaper rate than it supplied its customers and consumers inside of the city.

He said: "This corporation has carefully investigated the matters charged in these articles and finds that the report of the Gas Investigation Committee, of which Councilman Criswell is chairman, contains no information substantiating these charges. We have conferred with Mr. Criswell and in the presence of witnesses he has denied that he said or intimated to any person that this corporation was being unfair, guilty, or that any evidence has been offered tending to prove this corporation guilty of the practices charged.

## NO UNMIXED GAS.

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Established 1881

# Dangerous

## ay Specials

July 1966 61

1 and 1 lb. }  
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out Box, 17c  
25c lb.  
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hole or half, 26c lb.  
hole or half, 39c lb.  
—horseshoe nail—Saturday)

1 lb.  
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1000', 48c lb.  
44c doz.  
1000', 58c each.

Crab, 34c each  
J. Chicks, 30c each  
(Until Friday—Saturday)  
2 Pigs, 15c

16 cm  
20 cm 25c  
21/2 g. 25c  
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First Floor—Saturday)

—Wife Grier, 100  
—Apple Pies, 35c  
—Layer Cakes, 45c  
—Gum Cakes, 25c  
—White Wheat Bran, 15c  
—Fruit Pies—(Sunday)

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בְּרִיאָה

# Illustrated Magazine

## The Far-flung Southwest: "Land of the Setting Sun"

LOS ANGELES, AUGUST 11, 1917.

"LIBERTY UNDER LAW."

[1781-1917.] TEN CENTS.\*

## *In the Fields of Japan.*

1422 South Main

DODDS CO.  
For 27 years  
The Home  
Pork Club



590 F. L. S.

ICE



*"I crush whatever stands in my way."*



*Julia Arthur  
in Liberty of Flame at the Orpheum.*

## The DUO-ART PIANO

One of the rarest gifts in the world is the perfect talent for self-expression in music. In the language of melody and harmony but few attain fluency, and still fewer have the power to give to others the means of mastering the art.

But the world is full of music lovers—lovers of good music.

The problem of bringing together these millions of people who like to hear good music and the few score who possess the golden gift of tonal art is in a word the masterful accomplishment of the Duo Art Piano.

With such an instrument in your home, you may have the great artists play whenever you desire and play whatever you wish—just as they themselves only can play.

That was a few years ago the unattainable ideal. Today it is an ideal realized more fully than you could hope—more fully than you can realize until you have heard the Duo Art Piano.

As to its cost—the price is consistent with quality, from the Strand at \$600 to the Steinway Grand at \$2700. Made also in the Stein and famous Weber.

**Geo. J. Birkel Co.**  
446-448 South Broadway



THEATRE  
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No Discriminatio  
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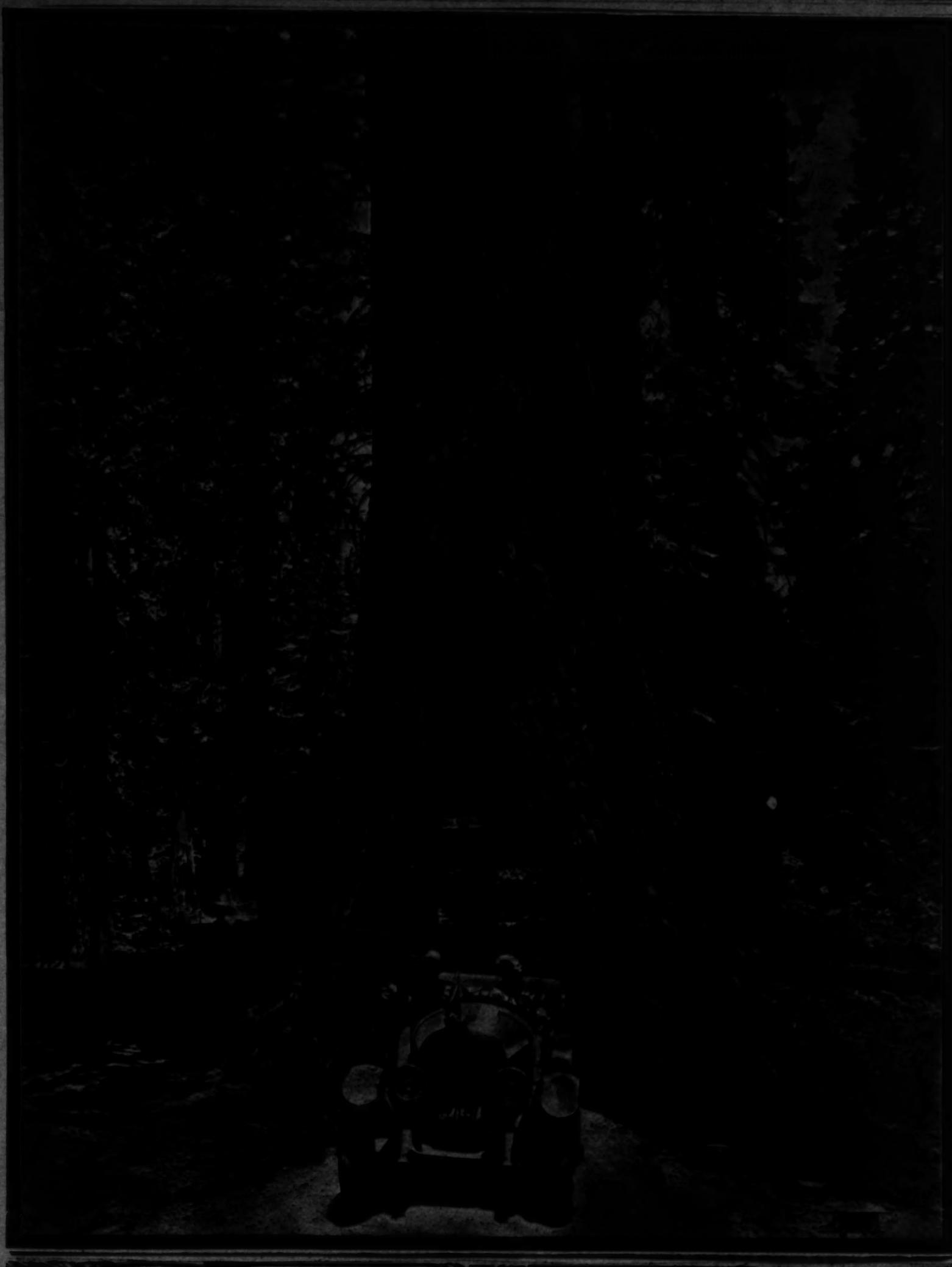
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**RAVEN** is  
the company  
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harbor districts  
domestic school  
1000 cubic  
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## Somewhere Where the Stars and Stripes Fly

An Old Giant.



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## Outdoors—California Golden Summer

## *Chicken John, the hermit of Catalina*

William Pester, Hermit of Palm Springs.



"Uncle Billy" Stevens  
Poet-Hermit of  
Pine Crest San  
Bernardino Mts.

A high-contrast, black and white photograph of a person sitting in a chair, facing away from the camera. The person is wearing a dark jacket. The background is a textured, light-colored wall. On the left edge of the frame, there is a vertical strip of text and a decorative border.

*Joshua Stockton, Hermit of Santa Paula*      *Uncle Zehe, Hermit of the San Gabriel Mountains.*

The

ACT  
NEW CIVIL  
PROJECTS

MARCH 1945

McGraw-Hill, New York

The East Jersey Association has a City Council immediate to an adequate V. Jersey, call

first, (though not  
as regards  
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in a measure  
of the work  
of citizens.

that we are  
the greater city of the  
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millions, we  
are the location in  
all points of the  
material sufficient

San Francisco, a city second only to New York in size, is a world of a long story.

An Old Giant.

*Somewhere Where the Stars and Stripes Fly.*



*Sunset*

*Look out U-boats*



*U.S.S. Missouri*

*A nest of subs*



*Shore leave*

*Uncle Sam's sharks*

Famous Hermits of Southern California.

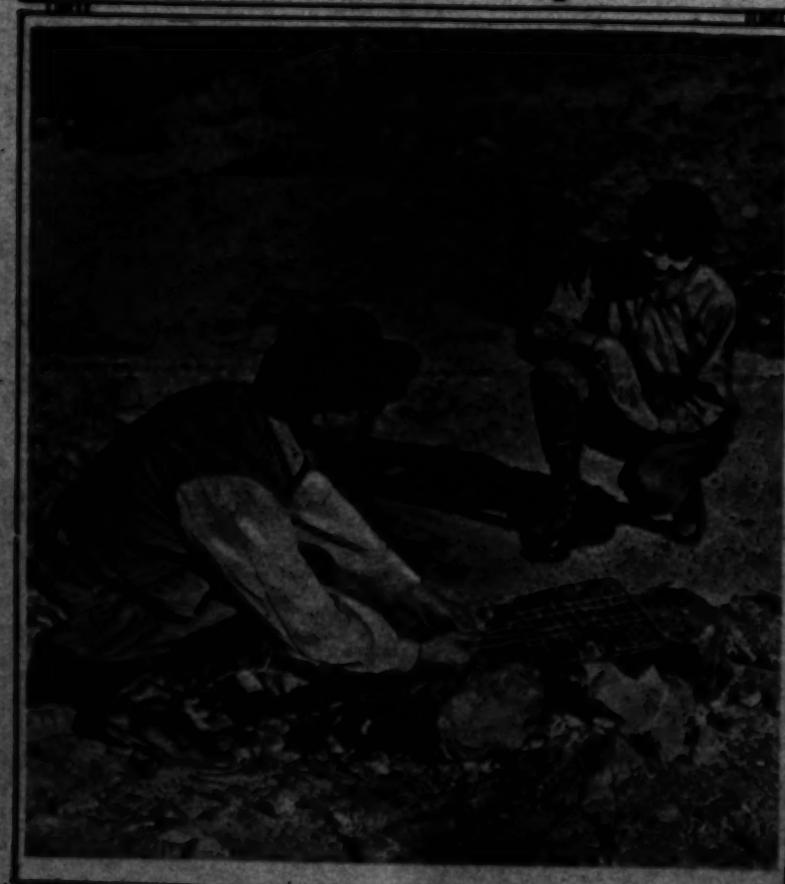
Outdoors—California Golden Summer.



*The day's bag*



*First aid on the trail*



*Broiling the steak*



*The trout pool*

## Los Angeles Times Illustrated Magazine

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Situation

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A llama pack train and a  
Peruvian wayside crossThe main street in  
CUZCO, Peru.  
PHOTO © BROWN BROWNSON & NEWTON

**Giant Winter Flowering Sweet Peas**

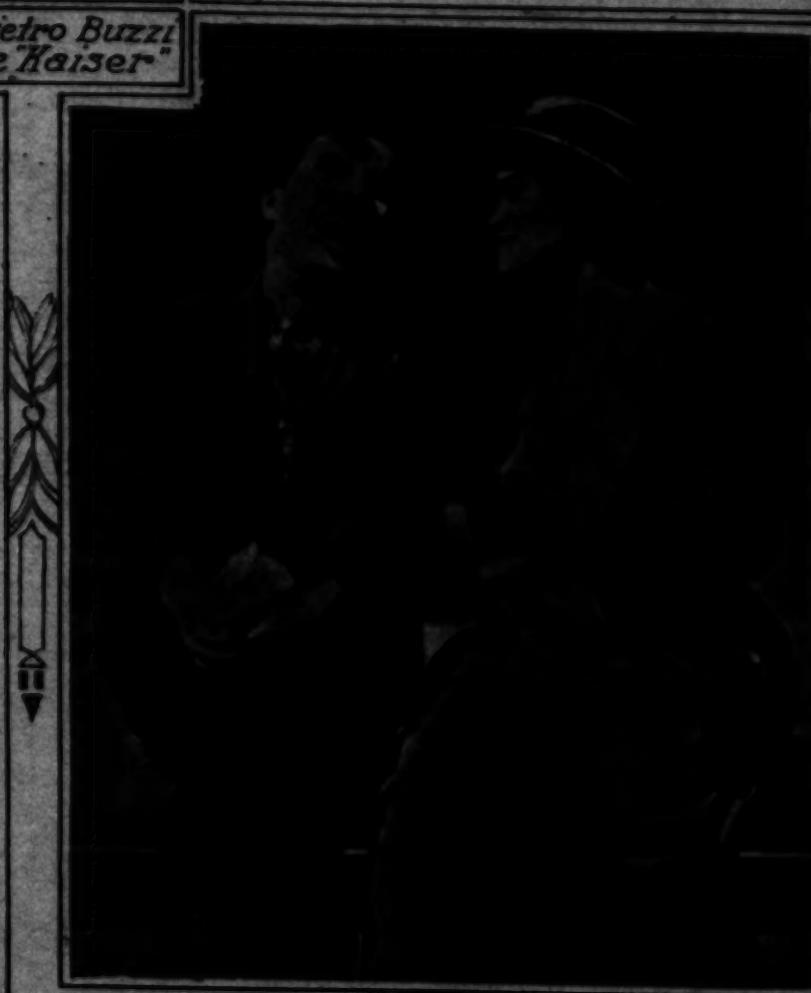
# *Mary Pickford the sweet- heart of the movies*



*J. J. Dowling  
as President Wilson*



## *Mariana dela Torres & daughter of old Mexico*



Jeannie McPherson, the scenario writer tickled Charley Chaplin's funny bone.

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*In the Land of the Vanished Incos.*



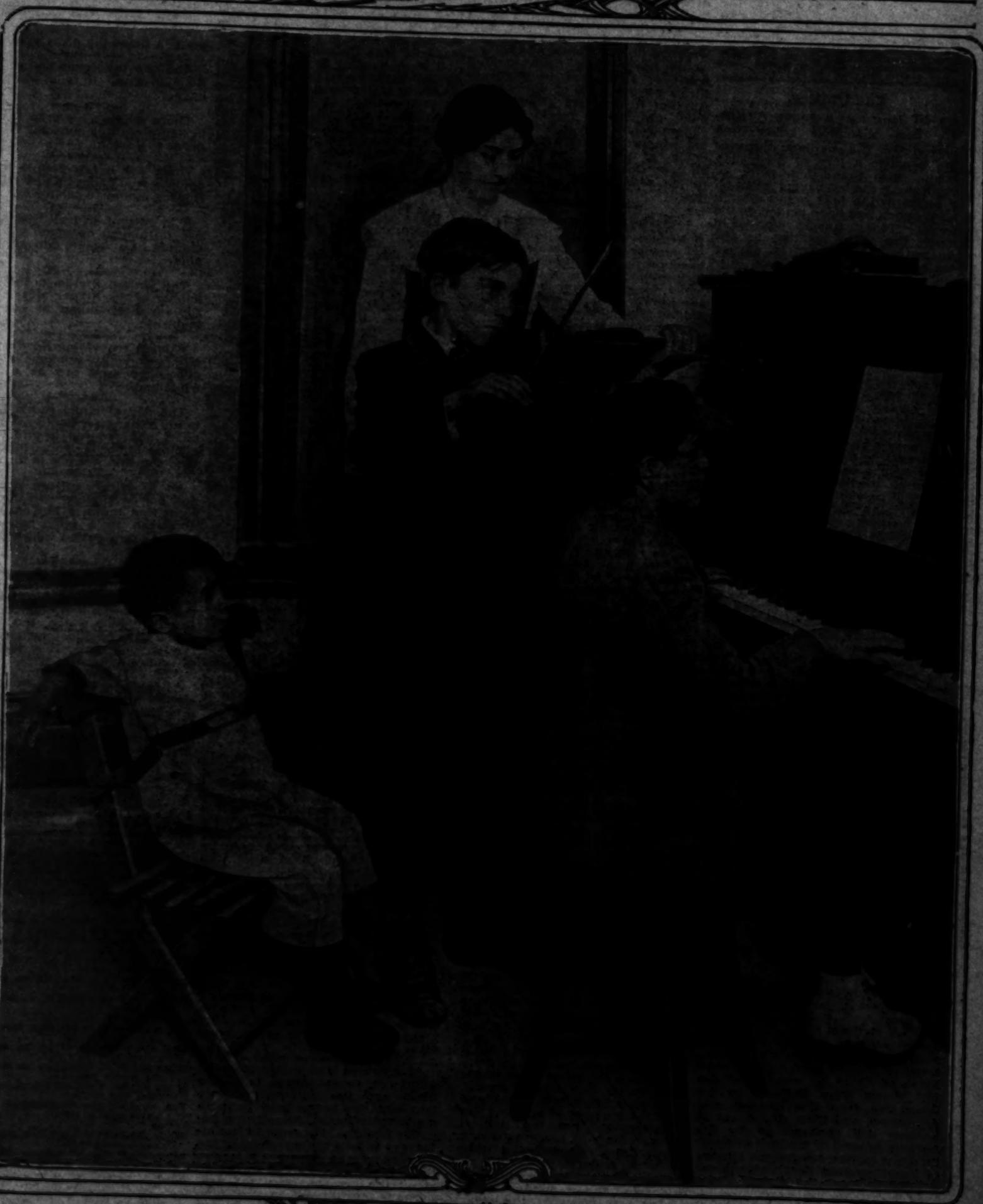
# Los Angeles Times Illustrated Magazine

By The Times-Mirror Company.

Saturday, August 11, 1917.

Part II, 24 Pages

## Great Musicians of Tomorrow, Perhaps.



ITALIAN AND MEXICAN CHILDREN IN A FREE SCHOOL MAINTAINED BY CHARITABLE WOMEN IN LOS ANGELES.

531

ed.  
H. H.  
NGER

People we know on the screen.

## GIANT WINTER FLOWERING SWEET PEAS

Now is the time to make a first sowing of winter flowering sweet peas. A sowing made at this time will give an abundance of blossoms beginning in November and continuing throughout the winter months. The selections we offer you are of an unexcelled character. They flower not only early, but the flowers are of the most refined Spencer type. They are much larger than the ordinary winter flowering grandiflora class. The flowers are borne three and four to the single stem, with stems of exceptional length. They will furnish you with blooms for your table at a season when flowers are exceedingly scarce. Not only that, but the flowers are of superior quality, both as regards size, color, etc.

### SWEET PEA GIANT WINTER FLOWERING SPENCER.

#### TARRAWA.

Undoubtedly the finest Sweet Pea of the early flowering Spencer type introduced to date. A magnificent novelty in any way you take it. The color is a bright rose pink with clear cream base, the wings being slightly lighter in tone. Flowers uniformly four to the stem. Stems on well-grown plants are a foot and over in length. PER PACKET 25c.

House 10007

Main 1745

Mr. and Mrs.  
Los Angeles

### SWEET PEA GIANT WINTER FLOWERING SPENCER.

#### RED.

A splendid selection of red in the early flowering Spencer type. Flowers about the same color as King Edward Spencer. Those who are fond of a good deep red Sweet Pea, large in size and free in bloom, will find this splendid variety one of exceptional merit.

PER PACKET 25c.

House 10007

Main 1745

Mr. and Mrs.  
Los Angeles

### SWEET PEA GIANT WINTER FLOWERING SPENCER WHITE ORCHID.

A superb pure white variety. Flowers of ultra-refined Spencer type, beautifully waved and fluted. Produces stems of remarkable length and flowers of gigantic size. Unquestionably the finest white Winter flowering Sweet Pea extant. PER PACKET 25c.

House 10007

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*Howard & Smith*

Mr. and Mrs.  
Los Angeles

### SWEET PEA GIANT WINTER FLOWERING SPENCER.

#### LAVENDER BI-COLOR

A new and exceedingly beautiful shade in the winter flowering section of Sweet Peas. The standards are a delicate shade of soft lavender with lighter colored wings. The best of its particular color. PER PACKET 25c.

House 10007

Main 1745

Mr. and Mrs.  
Los Angeles

### SWEET PEA SPENCER. GIANT WINTER FLOWERING VENUS.

Equal in size and similar to the Late Flowering Spencer variety. The color of the bloom is white, the edges of the flower being beautifully margined with rose pink. Exquisite in color, large in size, perfect Spencer form.

PER PACKET 25c.

House 10007

Main 1745

Mr. and Mrs.  
Los Angeles

### SWEET PEA GIANT WINTER FLOWERING SPENCER BLANCHE FERRY.

Another great addition to the Winter flowering section of Sweet Peas. Flowers exceedingly large, beautifully waved. Usually four to the stem. The standard is a bright rose pink with creamy white wings exquisitely tinted with rose. PER PACKET 25c.

House 10007

Main 1745

*Howard & Smith*

Mr. and Mrs.  
Los Angeles

### SWEET PEA GIANT WINTER FLOWERING SPENCER.

#### H. & S. SPECIAL MIXED.

A well-balanced mixture, containing only the best selected types of Giant Winter Flowering Sweet Peas. The colors are clear and beautiful, the stems exceptionally long and the flowers beautifully waved and fluted, usually four to the stem.

PER PACKET 25c.

House 10007

Main 1745

Mr. and Mrs.  
Los Angeles

### SWEET PEA GIANT WINTER FLOWERING SPENCER.

#### MRS. A. A. SKACH

A mammoth flowering variety, in size a charming clear bright pink. The flowers are not only of phenomenal size, but are nearly always produced four to the stem.

PER PACKET 25c.

House 10007

Main 1745

Mr. and Mrs.  
Los Angeles

### SPECIAL OFFER

One each of the above magnificant varieties of Spencers, including the sensational novelty, Tarrawa, Blanche Ferry, Mrs. A. Skach, White Orchid, Lavender Bi-Color, Venus, Red and one package of the H. & S. Special Mixture, a collection which marks the last word in Winter Flowering Spencer Sweet Peas for 1915. Delivered free by mail to any address.

*Howard & Smith*  
915 D OLIVE ST'S LOS ANGELES  
NURSERIES, MONTEBELLO  
MAIN 1745 - 1D957

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**I**N THESE days must be aggressive. They cannot afford to rest on their past accomplishments. To gain future custom, act in the present! Plan an advertising campaign now! Be alert, convincing! Knowledge of the sales territory, its peoples and the medium that reaches them, is absolutely necessary.

Hundreds of successful merchants and manufacturers demonstrate their belief in The Times by repeatedly patronizing its columns. In Los Angeles and Southern California its circulation is supreme.

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Display rates on application.

## THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY

First and Broadway

Los Angeles, Cal.









# HOME LIFE OF ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ.

## A Lovable Pirate. By Suzanne Garner—Governess.

**ADMIRAL'S DAUGHTERS.** Received. Germany shortly after the outbreak of the war. Misses Garne-  
r, wife of the grand admiral, are now married to  
the grand admiral as companion to  
her daughters, Elsa and Margot. She tells for the  
first time little-known facts in connection with the  
admiral and Von Tirpitz, and one of the reasons for  
the estrangement between Von Bismarck-Brieger and  
the grand admiral. Miss Garner is now a resident  
of Berlin, and has one brother at the front  
who was recently presented with the Military Cross  
of France and the War Order of St. George.  
Miss Garner received the first  
prize honor for extreme bravery in a recent  
battle and the second for single-handed taking  
prisoner three heavily-armed Germans.)

**I** T WAS through the Baroness von Thiel-  
mann, wife of the late German Ambassador  
in Washington, that I came in  
contact with Frau von Tirpitz. The Tir-  
pitz's English governess had just left for  
her native country, after a stay of several  
years with the grand admiral's daughters,  
Elsa and Margot, and the girls—possessing  
now a perfect English education, having  
spent two years in an English school at  
China, and conversed continually since  
their intimacy with English governesses—  
had turned their attention to French. To  
that effect I was engaged as a companion to  
them, speaking as I did both German and  
French.

I was very favorably impressed when I  
first met Frau von Tirpitz one bright Jan-  
uary morning in 1900 at her home in the  
Navy Ministerial building on Leipziger  
Platz. I was quickly brought into her Ex-  
cellency's presence. She was a very youth-  
ful appearing woman—not looking at all her  
42 years—with a smiling, motherly face.  
Right away we came to terms as to my  
obligations and duties. I was absolutely  
conquered by her simple ways and manners,  
and, after a very interesting interview, I  
took leave until time to begin my stay at  
the Minister's, a few weeks later.

### Arrived at the New Home.

It was late in the afternoon of the day  
appointed when my taxi halted before their  
door. The porter and butler carried my  
trunks upstairs to the room assigned to me,  
one next the admiral and his wife. It belonged  
really to the eldest son, Wolfgang, a lieutenant in the navy, at that time crus-  
ing in the neighborhood of Tsing-tau,  
China, at which place he was taken prisoner  
when that fortress surrendered to the  
British and Japanese early in the present  
war. I took possession immediately, un-  
packing my things and placing them in  
their respective drawers and closets. Then,  
it being after 8 o'clock, I proceeded to  
change and dress for dinner. A little time  
before 8 o'clock, the usual hour for the  
evening meal in Germany, I heard a rap at  
my door and Her Excellency in evening  
dress came in to welcome my arrival, accom-  
panied by her two daughters, Elsa, a tall,  
slender blond, with porcelain blue eyes  
and a real German complexion, and Margot,  
shorter and stout, of a faint Jewish type, in  
spite of her fair hair and blue eyes.

They told me that all the family was in-  
vited out to some social function and, after  
expressing regrets at not being able to be  
with me on this first day of my stay, left  
me to dine alone.

I was really relieved to think that the or-  
deal of facing the admiral himself for the  
first time was deferred, giving me as it did  
a few hours in which to accustom myself  
to the place. Shortly after their leaving  
me, the butler announced supper and, taking  
a book along, I made my way down the  
silent, white marble, carpeted stairs. Arriv-  
ing at the main floor I stood hesitating a  
moment, no servant being in sight to direct  
me. However, noting a light filtering from  
under a near-by door, I took a chance and  
entered.

I had conjectured correctly. It was the  
dining-room, a huge oblong space, with a  
long table capable of seating thirty people  
holding the center of the floor. The table  
was laid for six. An immense silver  
service occupied the middle, decorated with  
flowers. A little shyly I took my place, set  
at the head of the table, and immediately  
the round-faced butler served supper. I felt  
very small sitting there alone at this im-  
mense festal board, under the glances of His  
Majesty Emperor Wilhelm, painted in the  
glass above the fireplace; the feeling was  
further heightened by the electric chandelier,  
bright, which, bright as it was, illum-  
inated only the table and immediate vicinity,  
leaving the corners of that vast silent room  
in shadow, little slivers of darkness, very  
few. No my thoughts during that silent,  
empty meal in the stately home of the  
admiral, one of the first men of the German  
fleet, the day I was left to my own de-

signs until about 2 o'clock when the girls  
announced dinner, and the beginning of  
my new life.

### Grand Admiral as a Family Man.

Since the starting of the terrible Old  
World struggle I have read many of the  
Allied nations' papers' accounts of the  
grand admiral's actions, representing him  
as a cold-blooded murderer of innocent  
women and children traveling upon the  
seas. He is given as the instigator of all  
the submarine terrors which have held the  
Allied nations and also the neutral powers in continual dread for those dear to  
them that were upon the sea.

And then, often after I had read one of  
these accounts or seen him pictured with  
fiery-red eyes pouring looks of hatred for  
all humanity opposed to Germany. I close  
my own eyes, and my thoughts race back  
to that second day of my stay at the Min-  
ister's, and the familiar picture Alfred von  
Tirpitz made coming toward the dining-  
room from his study, his arm around his  
wife's waist and looking down upon her from  
the height of his wonderful carriage with  
such loving eyes; while on the other side,  
walking close to him and hanging to his  
arm, his two daughters like two playful  
children talking and laughing to him; and  
then to see him sitting at the table with  
Her Excellency, not at the other end of it,  
as etiquette would have, but she close to him  
at his right, he holding her hand now and  
again, between replying to Margot and  
Elsa, and teasing them as to whom they  
had danced with at the royal ball the  
previous evening.

When I think of that scene and many  
other similar ones that I witnessed during  
my stay in the admiral's household, I can-  
not realize that the actual man of then and  
the man of today, hated by nearly all the  
civilized world, are one and the same. And  
it sets me to repeating to myself the question-  
ing: Is patriotism in some cases a

girl, expecting them to be already accom-  
plished Parisians.

From that day on the routine of life  
started, not bringing anything startling. In  
the morning, Margot, the youngest daughter,  
and myself would go for long walks  
through the Tiergarten, enjoying the  
beauty of spring in that unique park in the  
heart of Berlin. Sometimes I would go and  
meet her at her music teacher's, sometimes a stretch.



ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ.

curve, instead of being one of the noblest  
sentiments of humanity? Does it, in the  
human heart, sometimes give birth to lust  
for the blood of the enemy, to the forgetting  
of all basic laws of humanity towards  
women and children and helpless accom-  
panions?

Following the admiral's entrance into the  
diningroom I was introduced, and was im-  
mediately enchanted by his Personality. He  
was very much in the stately home of the  
admiral, one of the first men of the German  
fleet, the day I was left to my own de-

signs, at the home of one of her girl friends. Dur-  
ing our walks, Margot would exercise her  
French, telling me the gossip of her set,  
and also anecdotes of her father's life and  
much of the family history. Thus, I be-  
came, in a way, quite well acquainted with  
the life of the grand admiral.

### Humble Beginning of Von Tirpitz.

She told me of her childhood at Kiel,  
when her father was only commanding a  
very broken French frigate, at which time her mother made all  
to his home and at once began to press the

their clothes, having only one maid to as-  
sist her in keeping the house and taking  
care of the children. And from these and  
other conversations I glimpsed enough to  
realize that Von Tirpitz's rise from Lieutenant  
to grand admiral of the German navy  
came through sheer ability and an almost  
superhuman toil—I know, during the  
time of my stay there, that he often worked  
twenty hours a day, sometimes for days at

end. Although a great admirer of the grand  
admiral and his junior by quite a few years,  
the Kaiser with his dominating nature often  
wanted to dictate and bring the admiral to  
do certain things against his judgment. But  
the admiral had a will of his own, and an  
absolute fearlessness in expressing his  
opinions and in sticking to his own convictions  
in naval matters. Of course, this  
caused friction between the two, often





NO NEED TO BE DEAF

Aids to Good Health. By M. S. W.

# THE HUMAN BODY: ITS CARE, USE AND ABUSE

## CALIFORNIA, LAND OF FRUITS AND FLOWERS Real Life by the Great Western Sea. In Paragraphs.

The Gilroy Farmers' Union has been busy on a \$7000 improvement on its packing plant.

A new building to be erected at the State fair grounds at Sacramento is to cost \$300,000.

The largest wireless apparatus in the world will be at Palo Alto in the factory of the Federal Telegraph Company.

At Healdsburg a ranch of 2233 acres has been sold for \$22,000.

The Santa Fe Railroad has authorized the expenditure of \$200,000 for warehouses in the China Basin district in San Francisco.

Get in and can everything on earth. America's bill for three staples of canned food, corn, tomatoes and peas, will be \$20,000,000 higher this year than last. Of the increase, \$12,500,000 goes to the farmers.

Oakland is to have a new County Hospital to cost \$1,000,000.

One miniloupe for everyone in the United States, and then California had fifteen left for each of its residents out of the crop of the present year.

The Union Iron Works at Oakland is erecting a machine shop at a cost of \$400,000.

Los Angeles has one of the best water systems in the world, the water is the purest, most abundant, and costs much less than the average. The highest price in this city is 7 cents per 100 cubic feet, in New York, 10 cents; San Francisco, 28 cents; Minneapolis, 18 cents; Paterson, N. J., 22 cents; Tacoma, Wash., 23 cents. Yet Southern California is a dry country, compared with Western Washington, which is very wet.

The Selvas de Verdugo subdivision is a new residence district above Glendale in the Verdugo Canyon. When Charles H. Alcock's house there is finished, it will add art to the natural attractions of the district.

During the month of July, four contractors were working on seventy-five miles of public highway in Tulare county, which will be finished by January 1.

J. R. Woodruff has owned for some time one of the finest Valencia groves in Southern California at the west entrance of Smiley Heights in Redlands. He purchased twenty-three acres of Valencia and seven acres of navel on West Lagonia avenue for a given consideration of \$45,000. The Valencia crop was estimated at 12,000 boxes, and at the prices at which they are selling the crop will go a long way toward paying the price paid for the property.

It is about barley-harvest time in California, and if the early estimates are made good the crop will run out 200,000 tons, or nearly twice that of last year.

The latest report on the cotton crop of the country sets it about the same volume as last year. A cotton grower at El Centro in the Imperial Valley said a couple of weeks ago: "I look for cotton to sell this fall for 20 cents." It ought to bring as much as that from the appearance of things at the present time.

The coast is getting rich out of copper. In the first five months of the current year American mines produced 715,000,000 pounds, in which Anaconda led with 114,000,000.

A large feed-mill and supply store has been established at Ashland, Or.

A fertilizer company has been incorporated at Paris, Idaho, to build a 200-ton plant for phosphate rock in the district.

A contract was let at \$50,000 for the first unit of the girls' dormitory for the State University at Eugene, Or.

The Seattle Construction and Drydock Company has secured a contract to build

ten steel steamships of 7500 tons each, the contract price being \$16,000,000. This is one of the concerns that I.W.W. agitators are besetting with their disloyal tactics.

At Yards, Wash., a cannery has been busy packing 110 tons of spinach, to make 60,000 cans.

A steel elevator is going up at Logan, Utah, to handle 50,000 bushels of grain.

The Idaho apple crop is estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 2,000,000 bushels.

At North Yakima, Wash., the Star Fruit Company is erecting four more warehouses.

At Lebanon, Or., a wool pool of 25,000 pounds has been bringing 65 cents per pound.

At Eureka, Calif., 9450 tons of ore, valued at \$175,000, were shipped in a single week from the Titanic mine.

Utah is to have a system of good roads, with 125 miles to be built at a cost of \$200,000.

At Ferdinand, Idaho, the Hochdale Elevator Company is building a 60,000-bushel capacity elevator. This is the result of the high price of sacks, which has risen 400 per cent, in two years, resulting in handling the wheat crop in bulk.

The North Yakima wool clip is 30,000 pounds and has been selling for 50 cents a pound.

Ashland, Or., has free soda water piped to the city from the Ranger wells.

At Gunnison, Utah, a new sugar company plans a plant to cost \$1,125,000.

At Eugene, Or., a highway to the coast is being surveyed.

Seattle is counting on \$10,000,000 salmon catch this year.

From Hopner, Or., comes the report that Morrow county sheepmen have refused 55 cents a pound for their wool.

The State Tax Commission of Arizona gives the gross assessment of the State for taxation at \$836,236,521 an increase of about \$200,000,000 over last year's figures.

There is one public utility which is well managed and therefore pays. This is the waterworks of Los Angeles city. The Public Service Board has just ordered \$25,000 set aside each month to meet the payment on bonds for the waterworks.

George Royce of Redlands, engaged in fruit growing for twenty years, is Burchelling his Valencia oranges by cross-pollinating with navel oranges. He says: "The delicate flavor of the navel is invading the coarser Valencia."

Marshall, Or., is counting confidently on two new ship-building plants.

The Tinkin Ranch Company in the Imperial Valley has a big hemp crop growing. George W. Schlichten, who has invented a fiber machine, to handle the crop, has been looking over the hemp on the ranch and pronounced the quality fine.

Oceanside is becoming an important center of bean-growing. The season's planting amounts to 15,500 acres, with an estimated yield of 150,000 sacks. It is expected to bring \$1,000,000 to the growers.

Long Beach is pluming herself on the new freight rates established to that city, and expects to save perhaps as much as \$300,000 a year to local shippers.

The public schools of Tulare county last year cost the taxpayers just short of \$700,000. This is all right if the money is only spent right, for we can't have a republic without intelligent citizens.

In the National Association of Real Estate Boards at Milwaukee the other day will

Ivan M. Garland of Los Angeles was elected president for the coming year. They surely got a booster and a rouser, and they know better, where to come to get it.

San Diego is expecting great things from the new factory of the A. J. Savage Manufacturing Company, which expects to put up a building at a cost of \$45,000, with machinery equipment which will cost \$25,000. It will give at the start employment to 250 skilled workmen.

The State Citrus Experiment Station at Riverside is trying a new trick in the growing of oranges. Around eight rows of Washington navel are being planted "guard" rows of Valencia and grapefruit trees alternating. This is to be tried on seventy-five acres of trees. More than 500 different types of citrus trees are growing in a five-acre plot at the station.

The tuna fleet around San Diego numbers more than 500 boats. There are twelve tuna-packing plants at San Pedro, Wilmington and Long Beach. They have consolidated their fishing fleet and established clearing barges off San Diego. The weekly payroll for members of the tuna fleet has run to \$112,000.

The cost of running the city of San Luis Obispo for the last fiscal year was \$230,911.44. The income amounted to \$255,293.54.

A thirty-acre orange grove at Crafton Heights, Redlands, has been disposed of by exchange for a grove on Alabama street, the two properties being estimated at \$10,000.

The people in Imperial Valley are at their wits' ends for labor to do the work of harvesting. They propose to levy a tax of 10 cents per ton on the mile maise of the district and 25 cents a bale on the cotton ginned, the money to be turned over to the County Council of Defense to be used in securing laborers. There are 110,000 acres of cotton in the valley, and 100,000 acres of cotton, but hardly enough labor to handle the little hay crop. There is work in the valley now for 1500 to 1500 men, and later on there will be need for from 2000 to 5000.

Work is humming down at the harbor on the Fort MacArthur barracks, to cost \$450,000.

The Los Angeles Board of Education for last year made a good record. The schools were operated at a cost of \$344,232 less than for the previous fiscal year. It is all right; provided it doesn't impair the education, a thing not probable under the excellent management of the board.

The best sugar mills of Southern California are grinding beets rapidly these days. When in full swing the seven factories will produce \$1,275,000 worth of sugar daily. The combined capacity in 5000 tons a day, or 300 carloads. The entire State will this season produce about 2,500,000 bags of sugar, of which 2,300,000 comes from the seven Southern California mills. The total value of the sweets will be \$12,000,000, of which Southern California expects to get \$11,000,000.

Hop-growers of the Coast are among the happy ones this year. Buyers are breaking their backs to get hops at 15 cents, which is cheap enough any year.

Little old New York is to have nothing on big new Los Angeles. The Chamber of Commerce is entering on a campaign to educate the people in addressing letters to give the street numbers instead of the names of buildings.

The City Council of Fullerton ought to have a crown of glory. It has agreed on a tax rate of \$1, which is 10 cents lower than last year.

There was a good deal of misgiving after the very hot weather in June as to the fate of the growing citrus crops. J. R. Dorn, commercial agent of the Southern Pacific at Redlands, after a thorough canvass of that district, says the damage was not as great as first feared. The trees all over California bloomed very heavily, and could very possibly, shortly, set it aside.

That Troublesome H. [Youth's Companion:] A certain English foreman in one of the Kensington textile factories is in the habit of having an apprentice heat his luncheon for him. The other day he called a new apprentice.

"Go downstairs and eat up my lunch for me," ordered the foreman.

The boy—a typical young American, with no knowledge of cockney English—obeyed with alacrity. He was hungry.

Ten minutes later the foreman came down. He also was hungry.

"Where's my lunch?" he demanded.

The boy gazed at him in amazement.

"You told me to eat it up—and I ate it," he stated.

"I didn't tell you to heat it up!" roared the foreman.

"Well, I didn't heat it up," maintained the

boy.

"I told you to eat it up," said the boy.

"Well, I didn't eat it up," maintained the boy.

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"Well, I didn't eat it up," maintained the boy.

# GASOLINE, LIFE BLOOD OF INDUSTRY.

*Demands of War. By Frank G. Carpenter.*

## The Age of "Gas."

A PETROLEUM FAMINE AND THE LIFE OF THE OIL FIELDS—GASOLINE AND THE MOTOR CAR—WHAT FOUR MILLION AUTOMOBILES ARE USING—NEW PROGRAMS FOR SAVING THE JUICE-LUBRICATING OILS DEPENDENT ON PETROLEUM.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

**W**ASHINGTON (D. C.)—The demands of the war have brought Oklahoma into the limelight. I might better say into the sunlight. For the State is a mighty gasoline torch, the flame of which is as important to us as the pillar of fire was to the Israelites. It will increase in importance as the war goes on. Upon it will largely depend the movement of the thousands of airplanes which we shall be sending to

was allowed to flow out and go to waste in order to get the valuable oil contents better. Today they have discovered methods by which they can pump in a mud-like fluid which coats the oil well and seals in the gas, so that the oil can be taken out and the gas preserved until needed. In such cases the gas sand lies above the oil sand, with rock breaks between.

Tulsa, Center of Oil Industry.

The center of the oil industry of Oklahoma is the city of Tulsa, in the northeastern part of the State, and about 120 miles from the capital, Oklahoma City. Tulsa has doubled in population within the past two years, and it is now about five times as big as it was in 1916. It is a modern city of more than 50,000 people, with

various companies. In the past three years these red men, chiefly Cherokee, Creek and Osage, have received more than \$5,000,000 in royalties. Their affairs are looked after by the United States government, and the money is duly collected.

There are a number of oil companies here, and some of them are independent of the large trusts. The town has eight oil refineries, one of which has a capacity of 40,000 barrels of crude oil per day. It was started a few years ago with a capacity of only fifteen barrels. It was burned out, re-established and then destroyed by a cyclone. It was again built and has grown to such an extent that its capital is in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000. It now produces 10,000 barrels of petroleum a day.

It is no wonder these people are growing

chiefly from this territory. They are now discovering new wells in Louisiana and Texas, and the present output will certainly hold its own.

Danger of Gasoline Famine.

Nevertheless, there is danger of a famine in gasoline. I can give you this on the authority of Mr. Van H. Manning, the director of the United States Bureau of Mines. He has figured out the industrial demands of petroleum and he shows that our enormous production is not large enough to satisfy the wants of the time. He says that the various pipe lines and transportation companies, which usually keep a certain amount of oil in storage, have had to draw upon this supply, and that the decline last year was something like 20,000,000 barrels.



THE OIL CITY OF TULSA,  
WHICH HAS GROWN UP IN A NIGHT.

Europe, of the motor trucks in the field, or many of our vessels at sea, and even of the military tanks, the warlike Leviathans of the land which will soon be traveling over the trenches, the advance guards of our army when charging the Germans.

Today Oklahoma leads the United States in its output of petroleum and natural gas. Last year the State produced more than four times as much oil as Texas, and 16,000,000 barrels more than California. It produced more than one-third of all our petroleum, and today more than a thousand new wells are drilling and the present production is more than 250,000 barrels of crude oil per day, with a monetary value of \$500,000. A vast part of this product goes through the pipe lines, which I have described in a former letter, to Fort Arthur, Beaumont and Baton Rouge, but millions of barrels are refined on the ground. The State has forty-one oil refineries, and ten of these are now using 10,000 barrels of crude oil every twenty-four hours. They are all running at their full capacity and they will be more than busy until the close of the war.

An enormous increase is going on in the production of natural gas and in the squeezing of gasoline out of the gas for industrial consumption. In the past year the output of such gasoline for this State has almost doubled. During 1916 it was considerably more than 1,000,000 gallons per week, and it is possible that it may amount to 100,000,000 gallons this year. During the past twelve months the output of natural gas has been more than 2,000,000,000 cubic feet daily, only about one-tenth of which has been used. There is one field in the northeastern part of Oklahoma which now yields about 500,000,000 cubic feet of gas every day. This is in Kay county. It is said to be the greatest natural gas producing area of the world. There are also large quantities of gas in Kansas, Missouri, Louisiana and Texas, and these fields may be developed to increase the gasoline supply. Just now the various States are adopting conservation methods in order to prevent the surplus of gas going to waste. It is estimated that Oklahoma is now saving something like 2,000,000,000 cubic feet every day.

Much of the gas lies in the rocks above the beds of petroleum; and in the past it

OKLAHOMA LEADS THE U. S. IN OIL PRODUCTION.  
NOTE DERRICKS AND TANKS IN THE DISTANCE

ten-story office buildings, large hotels, fine residences and parks and boulevards. Its building permits are now running from \$50,000 to \$1,000,000 per month, and it claims to have on the average 100 permits for new homes every thirty days. A building programme is now under way which will include expenditures amounting to \$5,000,000, and there is another which will comprise a sixteen-story office building to cost upward of \$4,000,000. The town is one of many rich men, all of whom have made fortunes in oil. One company recently sold its holdings for \$25,000,000, and two men who were country merchants only a few years ago have realized \$6,000,000 each for a portion of their oil property.

Among the well-to-do are Indians and negroes. Much of the land from which the oil and gas are being taken belongs to Indian citizens, who have given leases to

SECTION OF GREAT STANDARD OIL PLANT  
AT BATON ROUGE

In 1915 the normal consumption of crude oil was 12 per cent more than it was the year previous, and last year we used 13 per cent more oil than we did in 1915. Even on a normal increased consumption basis, there would have been this year an increase of something like 12 per cent, and this would mean an extra consumption of about 40,000,000 barrels.

Mr. Manning says that there will be a greatly increased demand for petroleum and its products on account of the war. He believes that this, added to the normal increase, will create a demand for 80,000,000 barrels more than we used last year, which will have to be drawn from the storage supply. This, as I have said, is already greatly reduced.

Few people realize how great the demands of the war will be on our petroleum supply. If we are to start out in our aviation campaign with 100,000 airplanes, these alone will demand an enormous quantity of gasoline and lubricating oils. Our merchant fleet, although the motive power will probably be coal, will take a vast deal of oil, and the battleships of the navy will burn oil as fuel. We shall have to supply the greater part of the petroleum products needed by France, England and others of our allies, for the Russian oil fields are practically shut off by the war, and about the only large available resources are the United States and Mexico.

At the same time we shall need increased supplies of oil for our industrial plants and for the mighty increase going on in our automobiles at home. In 1916 the automobiles of the United States used 1,000,000,000 gallons more gasoline than in 1915, and with the two years ending 1915 the gasoline engine horse power built and sold in the United States more than doubled. Last year more than half of all the gasoline made in this country was used for automobiles. During that year there were over 4,000,000 such cars in the country. This year there are in operation something like 4,000,000, and it is estimated that they will use at least 500 gallons per car, necessitating the production of about 2,000,000,000 gallons of gasoline. This does not take into account the gasoline used for motor boats, motorcycles, farm engines and motor transports of one kind or other demanded by the

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AGRICULTURE NEEDS LIME ALL THE TIME. By Thos. C. Willard.

# ORGARD AND FARM-RANGE

## MAKING THE CITY AND HOME BEAUTIFUL. Gardens, Streets, Parks, Lakes. By Ernest Brannum.

### Home Chrysanthemums.

**T**O GROW flowers for the home we do not strive for the big mass of color common to florists' stores and therefore allow or induce our plants to branch more. When the young plants are four inches high the top should be pinched out and when the side branches are of the same length their terminals should also be pinched out and this may be done for two weeks yet, after which it is well to let the plants grow as they will, into strong, well-shaped, self-supporting bushes.

After the flower buds form pinch out all but the largest one on the end of each shoot or branch. If the plant has been well branched this will give all the flowers one plant should bear and they will no doubt be good ones. Keep watering every day if in light soil and after buds set fertilize lightly but constantly until colors show in buds. After this stage has been reached do not fertilize more but keep plants well watered at all times. If plants grow tall some staking may be necessary, but unless needed stakes detract much from garden beauty. If these directions are faithfully followed good flowers for home use will be the result.

### Killing Ants.

Every year the cry goes forth that ants are more troublesome in houses and gardens than ever before. That this is true is mainly due to the increase of the Argentine ant, the greatest pest of all ants yet found in the United States. It was first introduced at New Orleans by coffee ships in 1891 and has now become such an evil that in some of the Southern States tenants have vacated houses and real estate values have declined. Government reports stand sponsor for the statements. We shall never get rid of them, so that the matter of control is highly important. The range of food of this ant is greater than that of other species and this is an additional source of danger.

The question is: how to control them. The Bureau of Entomology at Washington recommends the following formula for poison. Cut it out. You will need it. It is a syrup. Granulated sugar, five pounds; water, two pints; tartaric acid (crystallized,) forty grains. Boil for thirty minutes and allow to cool. Dissolve in one-half pint of hot water one-fourth ounce of sodium arsenite (C.P.) Cool and add this poison solution to the syrup previously prepared and stir well. Then add to this mixture a half-pound of honey, stir until mixed thoroughly, and your poison is complete.

This is a slow poison. The workers carry it to the queens and larvae and it requires two weeks to kill them. In this way one gets at the foundation or root, for it is of little use to persevere in killing off the workers while the hatchery is working day and night. The ant powders and ant poisons on the market are always in demand for they kill quickly all invaders but to no serious extent interfere with increase, since the queen is mother of the whole colony, or at least a few queens are. It would pay all those seriously troubled or having a large ant-infested garden to prepare their own supply of poison according to the formula herein given. There are various ways of using it.

### Destroying Plant Lice.

When plant lice become a decided pest the commercial grower attacks them with contact sprays, for they are among the easiest to destroy of all insects. One pound of whale oil soap dissolved in four gallons of water is usually effective, but the insects must be actually sprayed with the soapy water. Nicotine is still more effective and will not injure tender plants. Pour nicotine sulphate and water one teaspoonful to a gallon of soapy water. This is the most effective spray known for all plant lice.

### Earwigs Eat Dahlias.

There is much complaint, more in other States than in California, of the damage caused to garden crops by earwigs. These are insects always less than an inch long, reddish-brown in color and having at the posterior end a pair of forceps which they

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## Recent Notable Cartoons.

U.S. April 1.

Widener and May 1917.

20th and 21st April.

# GOOD SHORT STORIES FROM EVERYWHERE.

Compiled for *The Times Illustrated Magazine*.

### Lucky to Get Dime.

**B**Ishop WILBERFORCE of Omaha said recently in a Y.M.C.A. address: "Too many of the stories about the boyhood of our multimillionaires are just stories of selfishness and meanness, taking advantage of others' generosity—the sandwich yarn, in fact."

"A hungry traveler put his head out of a car window as his train pulled up at a small station, and said to a boy:

"Here, boy, take this dime and get me a sandwich, will you? And, by the way, here's another dime. Get a sandwich for yourself, too."

"Thanks, boss"—and the boy darted away. He returned, munching a big, fine sandwich, just as the train was starting off. He ran to the traveler, handed him a dime, and said:

"Here's yer dime back boss. They only had one sandwich left!"—[Washington Star.]

### He Got his Wish.

**T**HE conjugal dispute waxed loud and furious. Mrs. Blank said, "Yes, yes, it was so!" and Mr. Blank said, "Pooh! Pooh! It was not so."

In the end came tears. Then Mrs. Blank fell to reproaches.

"I was reading one of your old letters, James, only today," she sobbed, "and you said in it that you would rather live in endless torment with me than in bliss by yourself."

"Well," grunted Blank, "I got my wish."—[Milwaukee Free Press.]

### It Made a Difference.

**T**HIS story is told in Clay Center: A negro was in police court charged with a petty theft. He denied having been near the spot where the theft was committed. The judge said: "But see here, Sam, Mr. J—, a man of very high repute, says he saw you there." The darky looked surprised. "Did Mr. J— say he saw me? Hum-m-m. Well, then, that's different."—[Kansas City Star.]

### As He Heard It.

**L**ITTLE Raymond returned home from Sunday-school in a very joyous mood. "Oh, mother," he exclaimed, as he entered the house, "the superintendent said something awfully nice about me in his prayer this morning!"

"Isn't that lovely! What did he say, pet?" questioned his mother.

"He said, 'O Lord, we thank thee for food and Raymond!'"—[Harper's Magazine.]

### The Boy was Right.

**F**OOD CONTROLLER HOOVER said the other day:

"If food prices are not controlled they mount to famine heights—Flour, for instance, will mount to \$30 a barrel next year."

"Yes, food prices must be controlled against the profiteer, for there was a lot of truth in the answer of the little schoolboy."

"Is the world round?" his teacher asked him.

"None," he said.

"Is it flat, then?"

"None."

"Child, are you crazy? If the world isn't round and isn't flat, what in heaven's name is it?"

"Top says it's crooked," said the boy."—[Washington Star.]

### Naturally.

**T**HIS inspector was examining a school and all the class had been specially told beforehand by its teacher, "Don't answer unless you are almost certain your answer is correct."

The subject was history.

"Who," asked the inspector, "was the mother of the great Scottish hero and king, Robert Bruce?"

He pointed to the boy in front of him. Then round the class. There was no answer.

Then at last the heart of the teacher leaped with joy. The boy who was standing at the very foot of the class indicated that he

"Well, my boy," continued the inspector, "who was she?"

"Mrs. Bruce," said the lad.—[Topeka State Journal.]

### No Use for It.

**P**AT walked into the postoffice. After getting into the telephone-box he called a wrong number. As there was no such number the switch-attendant did not answer him. Pat shouted again, but received no answer.

The lady of the postoffice opened the door and told him to shout a little louder, which he did, but still no answer.

Again she said he would require to speak louder.

Pat got angry at this and turning to the lady said:

"Bogorra, if I could shout any louder I wouldn't use your bloomin' ould telephone at all!"—[Tit-Bits.]

### A Regular Kaiser.

**T**HE Kaiser is a queer customer," said Jacob Schiff, New York banker and philanthropist, during a Cooper Union debate. "The more the German people ask of him the less he gives them."

"The way the Kaiser has treated the German people about this business of universal suffrage reminds me of the Blue Mill."

"The hands of the Blue Mill, you know, waited on the owner and told him they wanted shorter hours."

"Very good," said the owner. "Your wish shall be granted, men. We'll begin with shorter dinner hours."—[Washington Star.]

### Military Training.

**O**H, GEORGE, do get up! A lot of those soldiers who came into the town last night are in the front street, quarreling fearfully."

"Let 'em fight it out," advised George, who did not believe in getting out of bed at 6 o'clock A.M.

"Oh, but an officer has been swearing at them ever so—only I could not tell what he said. And now they are shouting back at him—lots of them. Perhaps they'll shoot him! Do get up."

And George jumped out of bed, trod on a slipper, and limped to the window to view the desperate affray in the front street.

It was the roll call.—[Tit-Bits.]

### No Spirit.

**A**LFRED A. KNOFF, New York's Russian expert, said the other day:

"The Russian revolutionists are mystics. They're idealists. They now invite the German populace to revolt, but revolution demands a democratic spirit, and the German people, so far as a democratic spirit goes, are as deficient as the old lady."

"A very fat old lady got stuck in the door of a car, and could get neither out nor in."

"Sideways, ma'am! Try sideways!" the conductor shouted helpfully.

"Oh, drat the fellow!" panted the old lady. "I ain't got no sideways!"—[Washington Star.]

### The Only Way.

**P**RESIDENT H. H. WRIGHT of Fisk University was complaining in Nashville about the worship of wealth which characterizes the twentieth century.

"A young man," he said, "asked me the other day which was more essential, riches or brains."

"Brains," said I, "of course, but in these times the only way a man can convince people he has got brains is to get riches."—[Washington Star.]

### Governed by Impulses.

**A**NY questions?" asked the Instructor A of the Second Battery of the Ninth Division, after the completion of a morning period which the men had spent on horseback at Fort Harrison.

"Capitals," asked Ralph Lockwood of Indianapolis, "wouldn't it be possible to develop artillery horns that would start and stop the automobiles, and would guide with a steering wheel? Then horns I have seen

to be governed by impulses over which I have no control."—[Indianapolis News.]

### He'd Blow the Whistle.

**S**UPPOSE," read Capt. John T. Tufsey, Jr., Instructor of the Sixth Company of the Ninth Division, at Fort Harrison, from "Small Problems of Infantry," that your advance guard had been surrounded; that you knew the approximate location of the enemy and his number, but his position was strongly held, and darkness was coming on. What would you do?"

"I'd let it be known that I was a union man, and then I'd blow the whistle and go to supper," volunteered one fellow. And then, when he was "bawled out" for his flippancy, he had another answer just as good and much more apropos ready.—[Indianapolis News.]

### The Respected Citizen.

**B**OUNDERBY was a most respected resident of our suburb, and made friends with everybody. As he was putting up for the borough council he made a tour of the various municipal establishments, including the local police station.

The superintendent had treated him with great courtesy and had shown him everything of interest, on which Bounderby marveled when he reached home.

Next day he was taking his little son for a ride on the trolley car, which was crowded with local residents.

As the car was passing the police station a shrill voice suddenly cried:

"Oh dad! Is that the police station where the policeman took you last night?"

Every person on the car turned to stare at Bounderby—and he was not elected to the council.—[Chicago Daily News.]

### His Full Rights.

**L**ITTLE Sydney had reached the mature age of 3 and was about to discard petticoats for the more manly garment of knickerbockers. The mother had determined to make the occasion a memorable one. The breakfast table was laden with good things when the newly breeched infant was led into the room.

"Ah!" exclaimed the proud mother, "now you are a little man!"

Sydney was in ecstasies. Displaying his garments to their full advantage he edged close to his mother and whispered, "Can I call pa Bill now?"—[Philadelphia Ledger.]

### Undoubtedly.

**A**PARTY from the west of England was being shown over the British museum and in one of the rooms the keeper pointed out a collection of antique vases which had been recently unearthed.

"Do you mean they were dug up?" asked one of the party.

"Yes, sir."

"What—out of the ground?"

"Undoubtedly."

"What—just as they now are?"

"Perhaps some little pains have been taken in cleaning them, but in all other respects they were found just as you see them."

The countryman turned to one of his companions and, with an incredulous shake of the head, whispered:

"He may say what he likes, but he shall never persuade me that they dug up ready-made pots out of the ground."—[Buffalo News.]

### An Impudent Son.

**T**HAT boy will be the death of me some day," declared the head of the family.

"I am sure I don't know where he gets all his impudence and self-assurance; surely not from me. He returned home from school the other day to spend the holidays, as I supposed, and, entering my office, he threw his hat on the floor, selected an easy chair, put his feet on my desk, lit a cigarette, inhaled a few puffs, and then, turning languidly to me, he drawled:

"I say dad, do you remember the time you were expelled from school?"

"I did. There was no one denying it, nor

one day, in a burst of confidence, I had told

him of my escapades as a boy, and lived to regret that I had been so indiscreet.

"What do you mean, you young rascal?" I roared.

"Oh," said he, easily, "I've been expelled, too. Astonishing, isn't it, dad, how such things will run in a family?"—[Chicago Daily News.]

### Case of S.P.C.A.

**I**N THE Bureau of the Census, at Washington, acts against the law are recorded under a few general heads, such as murder, burglary, etc.

An officer of the bureau tells of a woman clerk who was puzzled by an entry she encountered in one of her slips. The crime as set down was "Running a blind tiger." After due reflection the woman placed it under the head of "Cruelty to Animals."—[Irish Times.]

### From the Gods.

"SOME un sick at yo' house, Mis' Carter?" inquired Lilla. "Ah seed de doctah's kyar eroun dar yestiddy."

"It was for my brother, Lilla."

"Eh! What's he done got de matter of'm?"

"Nobody seems to know what the disease is. He can eat an' sleep as well as ever, he stays out all day long on the veranda in the sun and seems as well as anyone, but he can't do any work at all."

"He can't—yo' says he can't work?"

"Not a stroke."

"Law, Mis' Carter, dat aint no disease what yo' broth' got. Dat's a gift!"—[Everybody.]

### Might Have the Habit.

**A** MAN was very sick. He had a good doctor, but the doctor was puzzled about his case, so he held a consultation. Four other doctors came, looked wise, shook their heads and went away. Then the original doctor summoned the patient's wife.

"I must tell yon that your husband is in a serious condition," he said. "If he is religiously inclined, I should advise that you send for a minister without delay."

"Yes, doctor," answered the wife. "I just get the family minister or will he need a consultation?"—[Cleveland Plain Dealer.]

### A Complete Job.

**T**HEY were a very tired battalion and a very cockney battalion, and when they spoke to the members of the battalion who had met them their speech was rich with expletives.

Said a sympathizer of the other battalion:

"You look jolly tired, mate. Ave ye bin far?"

The spokesman of the weary ones answered shortly and sweetly:

"Bin far! Why, we've walked over nearly the 'ole o' France, and wot we ain't walked over we've got in our sandbags!"—[Tit-Bits.]

### The Dissipation of George.

**M**Y DEAR, you mustn't let anybody read that letter from cousin George at the front. I'm surprised that he'd write such things."

"What's the matter with his letter? It's mighty interesting."

"Some parts of it are, but his confessions of his disgraceful conduct are dreadful. I wouldn't for the world have anyone know of his doings."

"I don't get you at all."

"You don't? Didn't you read that part of his letter where he says he was out with a British tank last night, and they rolled all over the place?"—[Detroit Free Press.]

### Introduction Needed.

**F**OR a long time Clawson has been trying to tell Blodkin that he and George Washington had nothing in common, but had never found an opportunity. One day, however, they met at the academy, and stood together gazing at a lovely little statue. Clawson turned to his catalogue.

"Ah," he said, "this is 'Truth'!" Waving a hand towards the statue, he said: "Truth, allow me to present my friend Mr. Blodkin! I feel sure you two have never met before!"—[Answers, London.]

Egg-laying Capacity of Leghorns. By Henry W. Krueckberg.

## WHAT OF HOLLOW BARLEY FOR POULTRY?

### SUPERSTITION OF THE BANDIT PANTOJA.

Retribution. By Maria de Puy de Galesana.

**H**E SAT on a splendid horse at some little distance from his victim and his thick lips curled in what was meant as an amiable expression of satisfaction—of vengeance once more satisfied. His straight hair fell over his low forehead in the style affected by the males of his class, over eyes black and glittering with cunning and savagery. His broad, muscular form was clothed in a tight fitting suit of black woolen goods—perhaps broadcloth—for the sacking of many towns and villages in the states of Guanajuato and Michoacan had furnished him much fine raiment; the blooded horse which he rode and many others; lands taken from their owners and partitioned for himself and his friends; houses for them all and their mistresses—women taken with and without their will.

Pantoja looked, and as he looked buzzards already swooped down and commenced their feast. It was a sight to which Pantoja was accustomed. Many a telegraph and telephone pole and gnarled tree bore these fruits of the revolution forced by the cruel hand of Pantoja. His name was feared. In tattered cities creamy with age, behind thick walls and barred shutters, in perfumed gardens and cloistered cells, mothers pressed their daughters to their palpitating bosoms in dread and fear, and fathers and brothers counted their shots carefully, mentally reserving the last ones for their loved ones, when it was rumored that Pantoja, the bandit, was near.

And so it had been with Amelia and her brother Nestor, and her sister Aurelia and Nestor's motherless child, Ascension.

Amelia, happily, lay not in a rented box in her shallow grave. Wood was scarce and dear; impossible for people so poor to buy a coffin.

When their father sickened and died of the typhus Nestor, the best carpenter of the village, made him a beautiful coffin from the old carved and painted chest that held his grandfather's sword and boots and gauntlets. For Nestor's grandfather had not only distinguished himself and forever covered with glory his descendants who chanced to come after him, but left this reminder of his having been a follower of the tall Austrian monarch with the long, blond, parted beard; the French boots, so brilliantly painted.

Then Nestor, having carved with all the skill that his hand was capable of, the coffin that he made for his father, polishing away all rough and uneven places and fitting the boards to a nicely or filling the crevices with wax, laid his father away in his handiwork and fell diligently to work making another coffin from the rough boards of his father's tarima, on which the old man had been wont to stretch his lank from these many years, after the day's hard labor.

And hardly had Nestor finished the second coffin—thereby exhausting all the available sticks and boards at his disposal with which he could make coffins—when Matilde, his wife, made ready to occupy the box already finished for her, just in time. For Matilde sickened of the same dread typhus, as did also Nestor's pretty sister Amelia. But Amelia, by some mysterious miracle, recovered. Perhaps, thought her mother, the Virgin had spared her pretty daughter for some happy purpose. For Amelia, with her fair hair and eyes, her musical laughter and innocence, was the pride of both mother and brother. And although Nestor was married to Matilde and had become father of a daughter of his own, his love and joy and pride in his sister Amelia had never diminished. So, while his skillful hand wrought his father's coffin of the ancient cedar chest that was an heirloom of generations and that had always held the few remaining family treasures, and his pride in his workmanship had mingled with his stifled grief; and he had dutifully continued making a much plainer one for Matilde his wife, out of what remained of boards and tarima, so that it was all in readiness and awaiting her long before they could secure a padre to come and secretly confess her and wish her peace and hope on her mysterious journey into the unknown. Nestor's grief overflowed when he found that he had nothing with which to make even the simplest of painted boxes in which to lay away his virgin sister Amelia who was about to die. Nestor's tears overflowed as they had not done when he helped to bear either his old sire's

body to the bleak village cemetery or that of Matilde, his wife.

He had stoically wiped away the tears from the shrunken cheeks of his half-fed child as she heard the clods of earth, shovelled by her father's hands, fall on her mother's coffin. Memories of his childhood when there had been happiness and plenty, aroused thrilling nerve-quivers that caused his drawn lips to twitch when he had performed the same rites over his father. But now, as he sat beside Amelia's side and saw life apparently about to flicker and go out, Nestor shed real tears and his thin shoulders shook to think there was no box to bury her in. She, light of their hearts and home, would occupy a rented coffin for a year, or two years at most; or perhaps she would have no coffin at all, they were so poor. Then Amelia's tender limbs and beautiful body, now shrunken with disease and privation, would be thrown out of the rented box, deprived of their remaining shreds of

Now Nestor's soul was at rest and its shell hung from the tree; was it Fresno or huahuete or cedar? I do not know. You can see it hanging, thin and poorly clad, one arm outstretched; pointing—yes, it is not imagination; Nestor's stiff arm points to Amelia's grave. For Amelia, after all, had a grave.

When Israel Pantoja came for her at last—as Nestor knew he would do—and demanded she accompany him, Nestor dismissed his mother and elder sister by a gesture. They fled shudderingly—they knew not where—and dragged Nestor's motherless child with them. They went undisturbed by Pantoja's followers except for their Jeers; for Nestor's mother was old and haggard, his elder sister was as ugly as Amelia was beautiful, and his woman child was small.

But Nestor knew the uselessness of his or Amelia's fleeing. He had only a few

when she had been dimly conscious of her brother's hand holding something that shone. Her words of prayer were not finished, but Nestor had time to hear her pray to the Blessed Virgin for both of them. Then Amelia's golden hair broke into a radiant mantle of glory as she lay, face downward. The Blessed Virgin looked down from a tarnished frame with her ever-pitying eyes.

Nestor fought well. They took him.

There was no coffin for Amelia. So the grave diggers be thought them to open her grave and drag her body on that of her sire. In death she pressed against his bosom; her golden hair still flowed unrestrained and covered both of them.

Israel Pantoja gazed straight at the poorly-dressed body of Nestor as it hung from the tree in tattered garments. Israel shuddered with superstition as he noted with a thrill of awe how Nestor's stiff arm persisted in pointing to the cemetery where



HE SAT ON A SPLENDID HORSE AT SOME LITTLE DISTANCE FROM HIS VICTIM.

flash, and piled up like corded sticks of wood these days since Pantoja had peered over the wall into the little patio at Amelia where he saw he could see some white flowers that Amelia's mother and ugly sister and Nestor's orphan child had carried there and deposited on the graves of their dead. To Israel, the white flowers, seen in the glare of light from this distance, seemed the golden tresses of the dead girl. He shuddered, bandit that he was, with superstition. In vain he covered himself that there was no God, therefore—to his way of reasoning—no fear of punishment, for his crimes in this world so long as he took good care not to be caught, and, still better, no fear for the life after this. Were not all, or nearly all, of the padres driven out? What had a belief in God to do where there were no padres? Clearly God was not with the padres. Therefore God was weak, or did not exist.

Amelia recovered. She sat in the little garden at the back of the house where Nestor and her mother and older sister lived with Nestor's motherless child. Into that garden one day, sheltered by the roses and coffee trees that now hung heavy with scarlet berries, listening to a caged mocking bird that sung in a reed cage, while her mother washed the family laundry of her old mistress who still lived in the tarnished splendor of better days in the great house of the once prosperous hacienda, now fallen into ruins, Israel Pantoja looked, as he passed on his stolen steed. Pantoja paused, then drew violent rein that threw his horse on its haunches. He gazed with sanguine anticipation and as his voluptuous glances took in Amelia's form, from the shining curl where the setting sun bronzed them to her poorly clad but small feet, he prepared to alight from that day Nestor knew no peace.

Amelia never felt pain. She looked up in the tender eyes of the virgin and murmured a prayer for herself and her brother as he commanded her to do in a voice whose steadiness reassured her. She dimly knew that he put out his right arm toward her and that his hand held something. Those outside now entering the abode heard a loud report. Pantoja himself swore an oath as he heard it and sprang from his fine horse and joined his henchmen. He barely missed one of the bullets from Nestor's old revolver. Nestor had only four left after reaching out his hand for the last time for a curse, as Amelia thought

The lament of Nestor's child as the voice under the swinging body of her father reached Pantoja's ears and his shrill hoarseness made him shudder. From where he sat on his stolen, bloodied steed he made a picturesque picture. If one was in mind to look. His heavily encrusted arms rested firmly under his ornaments of gold and silver on his round, low-foreheaded head. Tight-walling trousers, the shirt jacket just reaching to the middle, the fine silk handkerchief loosely tied around his neck, the splendid steed, the bandit's cap; he was a gay spot in the landscape. Only Nestor's thin body and the gaunt





Colts of Death. By Richard Langdon.

# THE HIDEROUS FATE OF A MADMAN'S WIFE.

Illustration by George W. Johnson.

## BLINDFOLDED JUSTICE AND THE BRUISER.

The Tramp Who Cared. By Earle E. Perrenor.

BEHIND the tall Metro Building the fast-coming down was just beginning to splash the horizon with streaks of rose and gray, a dense white fog was stealing in from the South, wetting the asphalt paving and misting the windows of the skyscrapers with a semi-opaque coating through which the lights of the early-morning workers glowed redly; a chill wind, tickled straight through from the land of the Aurora Borealis, served notice on the wayfarer that the Frost King was on the way to his southern domains once more. A red autumn leaf, clinging to a topmost bough in the park, shivered, then relinquished its frail hold and floated lightly down upon a recumbent figure stretched full length upon a wooden bench beneath and nestled against its bosom as though grateful for the warmth.

Some weird message from the inanimate must have penetrated to the sleep-addled brain of the Bruiser, for he stirred fitfully, yawned and sat upright. A sudden gust of wind, whipping through the free lanes, struck him, chilling him to the bone, and he gathered his threadbare coat closer about him and struck one calloused hand sharply against the other to start the sluggish blood to racing.

"Gee!" he exclaimed half aloud. "It's gettin' cold; reckon I'll have to hit the road soon."

The Bruiser was a derelict upon the sea of life, drifting with the ebb tide. In the register of mortal souls on high the merest cipher stood opposite his name. He was shabby in garb, furtive of eye and uncouth of person. In short the Bruiser was a tramp.

A watchful cop, strolling through the park with a wary eye for "sleasers," spied him and hastened his step a trifle.

"Move along now, Bo, it's mornin'," he commanded, not unkindly. The Bruiser moved along and wandered aimlessly down the pava, a figure eloquent of dead hopes, long-forgotten ambitions. The Bruiser was cold, hungry, too; he had not eaten since noon yesterday, and the immediately pressing proposition confronting him was to fill that aching void at the pit of his stomach, so as he wandered along he kept his eyes open for the main chance. The medium through which he might accomplish this was of little moment to him; the Bruiser was by no means choice as to methods or discriminatory as to ethics. A handout from the back stoop of a promising-looking mansion, a scrap of bread from a convenient garbage can, a bite—charitably inspired—from an early-morning bread line, it was all the same to him. But, also, none of these were offered up this morning on the lap of the gods of the friendless.

The Bruiser clunched on his way; the skyscrapers began to thin, their places taken by brown stone fronts, then by rows of squat tenements. After awhile—the growing sun was growing even more and more acute—the Bruiser found himself far out in the suburbs of the greatest city. Here and there well-kept estates, with their tiny close-shaven lawns, began to appear. The

Bruiser kept his eyes skinned for a handy bottle of milk left by some passing dairyman, but the milkmen were generally alert and their customers up and doing. Nothing in this line offered.

Weak from his long tramp upon an over-abused stomach, the Bruiser sat down upon the edge of a wayside ditch. The autumn sun, driving the gray mist before it, was now peeping through the trees bordering the roadway, glinting their foliage and giving promise of a day of warmth and brightness.

A whiff of new-mown hay floating upon the crisp breeze came to the nostrils of the tramp; a moment later it was replaced by the enticing odor of frying bacon. The Bruiser sat up suddenly and sniffed, smacking his lips hungrily. Set back in a field of mellowing grain he saw a tidy farmhouse, from the chimney of which a blue-gray wisp of smoke floated skyward. The Bruiser arose stiffly, pulled his belt a hole or two tighter, then crawled through the whitewashed fence which surrounded the corn field. As he approached the house a hieroglyphic crudely scrawled upon the barn face. The little girl was crying softly.

The Bruiser opened his eyes.

"Oh, mama! He is coming to!" cried the child, clapping her hands. The Bruiser cringed widely and attempted to sit up.

"Yessum, I'm all right now," he said; then, as a sting of pain from his mangled arm shot through him, he winced.

The woman pushed him back upon the ploughed ground.

When the Bruiser drifted back into the land of overhere he was lying upon a white-linen bed, the whitest the tramp could remember having seen in his life. The woman was bandaging his torn arm, while small fingers gently laved his grimy-covered face. The little girl was crying softly.

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The woman pushed him back upon the bed.

"Lie still until I get through with your arm," she commanded gruffly but kindly.

"—I hope it won't be bad; I'm sorry I set Bull on you, but you tramps have pestered me most to death lately."

"Yessum, I know," replied the tramp weakly. "They's somethin' orful hereabouts, I reckon. Saw right, ma'am."

The woman finished her task; then she led the tramp to a wash basin outside the kitchen door.

"Wash up now and then come get some breakfast," she told him. The Bruiser's eyes glistened; he washed his face more carefully than was his wont, smoothed his tangled shock of hair in the reflection of the shining basin, then came sheepishly back.

The little girl ran up and, taking his hand, led him to the table. It had been a long time since the Bruiser had eaten such a breakfast. As he ate, the woman watched him narrowly. The Bruiser's face, barring a twisted nose and a cauliflower ear—muted a little girl of 8 or 9 ran around the corner of the barn, her apron caught up to form a receptacle for the eggs she had been gathering. At a glance she comprehended the situation, dropped her burden and ran, screaming, between the dog and the fleeing man. With his sound hand he reached for his raged hat. The woman interposed.

"I want you to stay here until your arm gets well; I can find you plenty to do to earn your keep and a little money besides. Maybe I can keep you permanently; we will see about it."

The Bruiser hesitated; then, as a quick gust of wintry wind whistled in the door, he shivered.

The watching woman shivered a scream.

Many persons have thought that hawks have an unusual sense of smell that guides them over miles of territory in search of food, but many years ago it was proved that sight is the principal factor in guiding the sight of prey.

Andrus made careful experiments with a black vulture. The dry, stuffed skin of a deer which he pinned out in the field soon attracted a vulture. Although there was no smell of flesh and nothing eatable about it, the bird lit and began tugging at the dry skin. Later, when the same bird circled over the field it seized a small snake and plucked it from the air.

In another case the decayed carcass of a hog was covered with brush so that it was invisible. It remained undiscovered by the vultures that frequently passed over the place by accident, although the slop was very strong.

The sparrow hawk is perhaps the best known of our birds of prey, as it ranges through the entire country. Contrary to what the name might signify, the bird lives almost exclusively on insects, except where

such food is difficult to obtain.

Upon the treeless plains and hills throughout the West it is a common sight to see these little falcons hunting along over the

and flew down the path toward them, but before she reached the child the tramp yawned.

Something, some vanishing glimmer of manhood, flashed up in the Bruiser. He ran back and caught the maddened beast by the maw. For a moment he struggled desperately with it, then his weakened grip slipped loose and the dog buried its frothing fangs deep into his arm. The woman, running up, began to belabor the dog with a stick, with sharp commands to let loose its hold. After a bit it obeyed and slunk off, growling at every step.

The Bruiser staggered when released, a sickly grin spread across his face and he fell face down in the yellow dust of the ploughed ground.

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"Thank you, ma'am; I'll do my best to help you."

And that day the Bruiser went to work the first real labor he had ever done in his thirty-odd years of wasted life. And the strange part of it, to the Bruiser himself, was that he liked it. After a few days in the wholesome surroundings, queer looking, odd sensations began to stir in the hobo's heart. The spark of ambition was planted in the soul of every man, dormant almost extinct in the Bruiser, began to flare dimly. The Bruiser saw possibilities ahead but which, after a time, grew less awesome because of their frequent recurrence. He promised himself to "stay on the job" until spring, then "hit the ball" in earnest.

After the Bruiser had been in his new place a week or so the woman called him one morning. She regarded him gravely for a moment, then said to him:

"I want you to take a basket of eggs in the city this morning, deliver them and collect the money. I guess I can trust you, can't I?"

"Yessum, I'll do it alright. I—I want to be square," replied the Bruiser simply.

The Bruiser was feeling fine as he passed through the Square with the basket of eggs upon his arm. His chin was up and the light of dawning manhood gleamed bright. It seems as if any man with a normal soul might have read that light aright. But the education of the cop who spied the Bruiser first, in the science of analyzing human emotions, must have been sadly neglected. He took the Bruiser by the shoulder and whirled him about.

"Why, it's me of friend the Bruiser, ain't it? Whichever got here?" He struck the basket sharply with his chin.

To the Bruiser the contents of that basket were more precious than pearls; they represented his newly-found self-respect. His pugilistic jaw shot out.

"Leave them aye alone!" he said hoarsely.

"Ha! been at it again, have ye? Come along now."

Remonstrating in vain, the Bruiser was dragged to the nearest call box, a patrol wagon dashed up and he was haled before an early-morning police court.

The sapient magistrate presiding listened wearily to the Bruiser's story. Then he yawned.

"Go tell it to Sweeney; yer will have to think up something better than that to get by here. Six months for you."

It was twenty-four hours later. Back upon the little farm the sun was reddening in the west.

The woman stepped out upon the tiny porch and shading her eyes with her hand, gazed down the dusty highway. The bull-dog ambled up and nestled at her palm.

The woman's face grew grim as she stooped to pat the dog's head and murmur:

"He was just like the rest of them, Bill. We will get the next one, and get him good."

You, indeed; that Jade Fair is a heartless

justice.

occasionally see the golden eagle hunting for its prey. During one summer a party made several visits to the series of one of these big birds and found that a very large proportion of the eagle's food supply consisted of ground squirrels with an occasional rabbit and quail. On one trip they found the bodies of four ground squirrels lying on the rim of the nest.

The hills in many places were perforated with the burrows of the ground squirrels, and the eagle seemed to have regular watch towers on the high rocks from which they swooped down on their quarry. If it were not for the birds of prey about these hilly districts the places would soon be overrun with harmful rodents.

As a family the owls are among the most beneficial of all birds from the economic standpoint of the agriculturist. With few exceptions the owls are nocturnal. Their eyes and ears are remarkably developed and are keenest in the early hours of the night and morning.

Many hunting rodents are most active in their search for food during the night and the owls are the natural check for this multitude. The hawk hunts by day and the owl by night, and the work of one supplements that of the other.

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## SIN OF A SAINT.—THIRD PRIZE STORY.

### The Secret of Mercedes. By Rose Ellerbee.

**S**INORA MERCEDES WOODS sat in her wide patio, her drawn-work frame on her knees, her needle in uplifted fingers, listening to approaching hoofs. A foam-splashed horse came to full stop before the entrance. The little figure of Antonio Ortega leaped to the step. Lightly tossing the bridle to the hard earth and swinging his sombrero from his black cravat, he came forward to bend low before his Senora.

"Ever the work in hand," he cried as he threw himself into the big high chair of her husband.

"And thou art dashing about the country—so ever."

"I have been to El Rincon, to look after the herds of my father," he explained. After a keen study of her face, now bent again over an intricate stitch, he went on: "I have stopped to tell thee news and—bid thee to my wedding feast."

With a startled light in her wide-opened eyes, her frame clattered to the tiles while he, his hand resting easily against the chair-back, laughed softly. "So, you are surprised, Dosa Mercedes? And—can you not name the fair one of my choice?"

"Thou hast played so long—and with so many 'fair ones'!"

"And what do you say when I tell you that it is Ysabel?" He leaned forward to search her eyes.

She started to her feet, her arms thrown out in a gesture of amazed dismay. "Ysabel! My little sister, Ysabel? She is but a child!"

"She is 15—the right age for marriage—for a woman."

Crossing herself, Mercedes sank back into her seat. "Mother of God!" she murmured. "Little Ysabel to marry the—maldito!"

A scowl distorted the insolently handsome face. Then Antonio smiled, the gentle, ingratiating smile that always won his way. "I know, chiquita," he admitted. "I'll never be calumniated as a saint! But now, my uncle himself says that I am the best major-domo he has ever had! I rise with the sun, I ride all day after cows and sheep, and lazy vaqueros. I am as industrious as Don Santiago Woods!"

"If only thou wert as good a man as my husband," she began.

"So, Mercedes! Throw not that lumber-headed American at my hand. I hate him!"

"Well I know that! And he has been kind, he has paid thy debts and saved thy name, more than once. And, Antonio," she glanced toward the little girl, playing at the other end of the patio and lowered her tone. "I think he knows, he never said it, but I think he knows about—the gold."

Antonio twisted his hands uneasily; and a deep frown cut his smooth brow. "Then he'd better forget it, and so had you." He spoke harshly. "The wedding is to be on Ysabel's Saint's Day—"

"So soon? Not two weeks; it gives the child no chance to prepare!"

"She has gowns enough on hand for any bride. And she will have the chest of my mother. She can need nothing more."

"And—the pearls?" It was a whisper but plainly it stung to the quick. With a mumbled curse Antonio sprang from his chair.

"Oh," Mercedes went on wildly, "You are again deceiving my father. You are not fit to be the husband of little Ysabel! I must tell!"

He clinched her shoulder. "You tell nothing!" he ordered in a fierce undertone. "I came to warn you. Yet," his smile was diabolical now, "how could you tell? How could you explain your part and your long silence to your father and to Don Santiago? Oh, no, my saint, thou wilt not betray thine own secrets!" She shrank before him, her face gray under his lash. "And," he continued coldly, "when Ysabel sends for you, you will not come to Casa de Nunes. Stay away! You can come to 'la maison' and to the wedding feast afterward—but before—so! Promise!"

Trembling under the baleful light of his eyes, Mercedes—as she had done all her life—yielded to the will of her cousin and foster brother and answered brokenly, "I will not come."

When she had watched the galloping horseman down the long hill in front of La Sierra, Dosa Mercedes rose and passed through the deep doorway into a room that was black after the brilliant light outside.

Closing the door behind her, she groped her way to the niche in the whitewashed wall that enshrined a tall iron crucifix. Kneeling on the bare floor, she drew her robes over her face and her shoulders quivered with sobs. "Holy Mother, forgive me and save little Ysabel from that evil one," she prayed over and over again, while she fingered her rosary. "Forgive my sins and save my little sister!"

And so ardent was her desire and so strong her faith that "the saint," as she was playfully known to her family, at the end of an hour had once more shifted the burdens of her own doings and tasks to the shoulders of the saints, and came out to her children with a quiet face.

Outwardly Dosa Mercedes Woods moved smoothly around the circle of a placid, uneventful existence. But in her own mind and in Sensors called a choppy sea of doubts and fears. Now, behind a still brow, her brain wove anxious questions. Should she tell all as an excuse for not accompanying

this thing? Ysabel is worthy a better husband than Antonio Ortega!"

"That is right," her husband agreed heartily. "Antonio, though he is your nephew, Senor Nunes, is a scoundrel!"

"No, no—not that!" The Californian threw up his head, bound with a black silk handkerchief, from underneath which the straying hair dropped to his shoulders. "He is not the mate I would have chosen for the maid, of a truth. But she swears it is her cousin—or niece—she will marry. And a girl must have her own way, these days!"

"And," hopefully, "the hawk is tamed?" For six months now he has stood quietly on the ranch. He handles horses and men well, he has the Nunes head," with simple pride, "when he chooses to use it."

"That's it," Woods muttered, "and he's playing for the pot, just now."

Both men showed astonishment when Dosa Mercedes plied her own household

ing, Dosa Mercedes said prayers and performed self-inflicted penances, until her eyes were underwritten by black lines and her clear, warm tanned skin was bleached.

With heavy heart the older sister watched the bridal party draw up before the corridors of Sena Gabriel. First came her father, stately in black velvet and fine linen. He rode his favorite horse, El Blanco, snow white, with long, roached mane and tail almost sweeping the dust. In front of him, her face bright and proud, the bride was a white flower, in her satin and lace. Antonio, gorged with gold lace and rich embroidery, careened about them, his slender body and his glossy black stallion one in their unison of graceful movement.

Short as was the notice, relatives from Santa Barbara and San Diego mingled with the population of Los Angeles district, for Ysabel—last of the Nunes daughters—was counted the fairest of a group of sisters famed for their beauty. The reckless escapades of Antonio, "El Diablo," were known from the City of Mexico to Monterey.

As the bride and groom, lightly bound together by the gold-fringed sash from Antenor's waist, knelt before the altar, Mercedes bowed her head on clinched hands. Despite all her petitions one glance from Antonio had told her that he was still the son of evil, only biding his time. She was cold with the sense of her own guilt; her tongue was held behind tight lips, lest the pure glib face uplifted in solemn happiness.

Yet—so are women, wise or simple—Dosa Mercedes smiled as she kissed the new wife and touched the fingers of the groom. She was the gracious matron, as she sat through the repast spread by the fathers for the wedding guests. Afterwards she rode beside her husband in the gay procession back to her father's house. When the dancing began she sat upon the bench along the walls of the ballroom, her only part the



THE DYING MAN OPENED HIS EYES, STRUGGLED CONVULSIVELY, RAISED A HAND, AND POINTING, CRIED: "HE—WOODS!"

her husband of Antonio's visit and of the betrothal? He despised her cousin, she knew, and his influence with her father was strong. He might block Antonio's daring scheme. Also, he might suspect. And how was she to deny the request of her mother and sister for her aid? As the older woman only shook her head. She knew as no one else that Antonio was a liar and a thief, as well as all the rest—and she had a husband as the run."

Mercedes only shook her head. She knew as no one else that Antonio was a liar and a thief, as well as all the rest—and she knew to her sorrow his fatal gift of flattery and diabolism. He would use the trusting heart of little Ysabel for his purposes, and then toss it aside. And she, herself, helpless in his snare, might not speak out and save the child. In the weeks of wait-

ing the rapid masses of "la casa de Nunes." To pretty acknowledgment of the ball master's challenge.

Watching the rapid masses of "la casa de Nunes" saw the black hair of Ysabel slipping from the big comb that held its coils high on the slender neck. Soon the hair fell about her—a tangled veil—and the girl stepped in embarrassment. As Antonio swooped for the comb, he spoke in his bride's ear. The childish joy on her face turned to bewildered grief, the opening lips trembled. Then, light and color gone, she lifted her hand and smiled. A moment later, he led his bride to a seat and left her alone. Everyone in the room saw the girl alone. Mercedes started up to go to her side; but half a dozen men sprang to the hand of little Ysabel.

Later that night, Antonio stood before Mercedes. "Ramon asks that we dance 'El Diablo,'" he announced. "Come."

"No, oh, no!" she cried. "You forgot—"

"My foot has not lost its skill!" His



